THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,246—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
11th "	DELTA	8053		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10886
25th "	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10518
25th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10909		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7886		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9535
6th May	ARABIA	7933		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 468 or Rs. 294	Rs. 743 or Rs. 491
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 347	Rs. 792 or Rs. 516

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Jan. 31	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Lahore	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
C. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9203	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 16
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess. Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	2nd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	3rd Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	6th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Feb calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1936 tons, on Monday, the 6th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kowcit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 11th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY;

31st January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,533	...Casanova...	16th Feb, 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...Ristorcelli..	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat ...	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	...Guionnet...	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	...Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Armand-Behic	6,385	...Guionnet...	24th Feb. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	... ...	24th Mar. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabovich	15th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	15th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabovich	15th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	15th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Maicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 451
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	...G. Raicich...	7,583	...24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
			1911.
b Markgraf	3,639	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELRY

JEWELLED PENDANTS.

PENDANTS are perhaps the most popular form of ornament now worn. Extreme delicacy has been the vogue, and the handiwork in these has reached so high a standard that it would be difficult indeed to criticise or improve upon the exceeding daintiness and the amazing quantity and quality of work put into some of the most magnificent ornaments which we are responsible for stocking this season. Gems forming the centre stone may be of the finest, needing, some might say, nothing to show off its beauty, but the beautiful gem must have a setting commensurate with its quality; it must be something more than a mere stone; it must be a work of Art; something indicating that human thought and consummate Art has been bestowed upon the necessary framework. Fashionable plaque pendants with the grille background lavishly decorated and worn with the demi Sautoir Neckchains are nowadays an indispensable ornament. Our stock includes some of the most lovely diamond, gold or platinum and pearl plaque pendants arranged with interchangeable coloured enamel backs. These are cased and contain a pendant and quartette of enamel backs in the loveliest pastel colourings, providing quite a collection of rare coloured ornaments to consort with every fashionable colloured toilette. They look dainty when suspended from a light platinum chain, but more so on a string of Pearls when worn low upon the chest.

WATCH PENDANTS

have also had to follow the plaque. These are delicately cased as if it were a plaque fashioned to take an enamel disc. It is no longer necessary to make a lady's watch round; indulgence is now given by fashion to vary the shape in many fancies. Gold platinum and enamels form the foundations of ladies' pendant watches for the setting of gems and for tracery. The new style of watch is used frequently as a pendant in place of the plaque and makes a very useful ornament. Depending from a ribbon or chain it is safely held and can be easily consulted as a timekeeper.

ON CHOICE

One naturally likes to have a very large choice from which to make a selection; this you can always rely upon finding at

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb.
MONGINI'S	Nougat " " packets	" 2 "
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	" 1-8 "
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	" 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes	Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and " 5-12 "
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery	at Re. 1 and " 2 "

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF
WEDDING CAKES,
Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in .. remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY
Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c, &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
To hand just now from MESSINA.
SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaire vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3Rupees, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertissements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CASTALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 30th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for REMOVAL OF ASHES from His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till Noon on the 7th February, 1911. Tenders to be superscribed "Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships".

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for Supplying BULLOCK CARTS for His Majesty's Naval Service, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to Noon on the 7th February, 1911. Tenders to be superscribed, "Bullock Carts for H. M. Navy."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for coaling His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to Noon on the 10th February, 1911. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for Coaling H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS, from the Admiralty Victualling Depot, Bombay, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to Noon on the 7th February, 1911. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of LIGHTERS to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to Noon on the 10th February, 1911. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of lighters to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of COOLIES, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1911, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to Noon on the 7th February 1911. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Coolies to N. O. Depot."

N.B.—In any of the above His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

W. R. ROE,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th January, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1911, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1911.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1911.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street,

and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. ¾ per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S.S. "CITY OF VIENNA,"
ARRIVED on the 30th Instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

5 Home Street, Bombay, 30th January, 1911.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of February, 1911, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be REVISED. For details see Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 3rd March, 1911, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. & N.-W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 26th January, 1911.

SALE! SALE! SALE!
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH (Federated Malay States.), JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.), KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.), LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY, 9TH & 10TH,

HENRY ARTHUR JONES BRILLIANT COMEDY

THE LIARS,

Under the direction of
MRS. HARRY BARLOW,

MESSRS. E. LEAHY, H. M. KENDALL, CAPT. CONRY, CAPT. HAYMES, MESSRS. W. R. SHARP, H. G. COCKE, & A. T. COOPER.

MRS. PATERSON BROWN, MISS BEAMAN, MRS. BARLOW, MRS. COOKE, & MRS. AOWORTH.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS & WIDOWS HOME.

Box Office now open at S. BOSE & Co.

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CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

The funniest Show ever seen in Bombay.

WALTER E. DEAVE'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

PACKED HOUSES NIGHTLY

ALSO

OUR EXCELSIOR PICTURES

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"THE REVENGING PICTURE."

A triumph of the moving picture art.

A realistic and thrilling episode of the French Revolution.

Half an Hour with the

MARIONETTES.

Half an Hour with the

PICTURES.

The biggest attraction we have ever offered our Patrons.

SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
PRACTICE AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS AS USUAL.
EVENING SESSION, AT 9-30
Gymkhana Sports 10-30.
After which General Skating until Midnight,
WEDNESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY,
SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor, "Sandhurst House," Apollo Bunder near Tajmahal Hotel, the valuable and mahogany polished drawing-room, diningroom and bedroom furniture made to order, such as silk tapestry lined new designed drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, nearly new ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer, sideboard, glass door almyrahs, tile topped teapoys, writing tables, foot sewing machine, easy, low and Curzon chairs, iron bed with mattress, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, hatstand, wash-hand stand with crockery, carpet, pictures, oil paintings, glass crockery and plateware, victoria, horse and harness, etc., the property of Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 strong built double-seated rubber-tyred light shigram.

1 strong gray young Arab horse, going in harness.

1 black waler, going in single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 31st January, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUMSTREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, wheat, jowari, grain tilly, linseed, rapeseed, bajree, castorseed, moha flowers, hards, pickaxes, hats, betelnuts, bagging, bundles of cotton, pictures, dry chillies, wagons of stones, iron pipes, crate iron cages, iron buckets, iron tows, loose burnt cotton, machinery, slates, wooden pieces, steal beams, luggage vasials seed, rice, condemned sheets, old record, steel hoops and bands, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

Also,

2 packages G. I. machinery, Invoice No. 635 of 20-9-10, Poona to Wadi Bunder.

One bundle gunny; Invoice 916 of 12-10-10 Poona to Wadi Bunder. render, Ghibaring and Consignee Magaalal Bhowan.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, near Docks, Godown, about 200ft. by 66ft. Reply sharp to SHAW WALLACE and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Re. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD "COVENTRY FLYERS" Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Book's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 823, LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLITY 150° F. / GOLD MOHUR 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
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Specially Prepared for MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

BLUTHNER PIANO, in good condition. Cost Rs. 750. Five years ago available at once. Price Rs. 550.

Apply to—

MRS. SWANN,
Connaught House, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkenges Road and in Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Bansji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by public auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises on the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkenness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 7,599 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkenness Road aforesaid, and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the Estate of the late Gullandas Kirpuram, being Lot No. II, on the south partly by the property of Mooljee Haridas and partly by property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New A A No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21, — —New Survey Nos. 22, 24, 7159, 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of Hon'ble E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1911, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time.)

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the Estate of the late Gullandas Kirpuram, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, Old Survey No, A A 21, — and — and New Survey Nos. 7189-7,190, 7240. 22 24,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, standing thereon, situate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 6/10 —six hundred and seventy-seven square yards and six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the south by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the east by the property belonging to the Bank of Bombay, and on the west by Apollo Street aforesaid assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1012, Street Nos. 87-89 and 91, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 9320, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Re. 0-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 0-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 0-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 0-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	„ 0-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 0-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, January 30.

EXCHANGE.

Market is quiet.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	—	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 2 m/s	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward		1s. 4 1-4d. Apl.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s	...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	...	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	132 1-2
" Shanghai	...	177 1-2
" Japan	...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Govt. Paper market has to-day improved to 95-1 ready and 2nd February settlement. 95-3 2nd March settlement.

BULLION.

On Sunday bar silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and forward at 24 7-16 and 24 5-8 respectively, whereas New York also closed steady at 52 7-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 71-7-0. London Market closed steady and private wires reported weak and sellers, which caused our market to be dull and there being very little enquiries prices fluctuated by an anna and closed at Rs. 71-7-0. Demand for ready was moderate and about 70 to 80 cases changed hands.

The gold market remained steady. Upcountry and local demand was moderate and prices declined by quarter of an anna. Demand for sovereign was dull and prices were unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Sovereign 96 to 99 touch	23	14	9
	23	15	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	8
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	14	0	0
English Gold	23	14	6
Native Bullion	23	15	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	1	0
117 Penny Ready	71	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	6	0
Second do	71	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Dull. London price was 6d. down, sellers being more, prices for ready declined by four annas and forwards by three annas.

Rapeseed—Quiet. London price declined by 3d. locally remained unchanged.

Wheat—Quieter. London price closed steady. Sellers being free prices declined by half an anna.

Gingellyseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Castorseed—Dull. Sellers seemed more and enquiries were meagre, hence price a declined by four to eight annas.

Poppyseed and Mourtseed—Steady. Moderate business is passing. Prices remained same.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 28th January, 1911 :—

Wheat	27,303 cwts
Linseed	485 "
Rapeseed	3,102 "
Gingellyseed	21,903 "
Poppyseed	41 "
Groundnuts...	14,724 "
Castorseed	3,242 "
Rice	4,279 "
Myrabollams	5,691 "
Cottonseed	25,831 "
Mowrraseed	... "
Gram	4,398 "
Joowar	3,206 "
Maize	1,591 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,575
India	64
Eastern Bank	71 1-2
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

David	367 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,680
Vishnu Cotton Mill, ordinary ...	502 1-2
Central India Spg. and W. Co., Ld.	1,675

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	130
New Mofussil	812 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	117
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	485

COTTON.

On Sunday Morning Liverpool was unchanged and New York also closed steady, whereas New York futures were 1 down and unchanged.

Our market at Colaba was dull and demand from the mills and exporters seemed very meagre. Hence for ready declined by Rs. 4 to 5.

Liverpool Opener showed 1 down and unchanged. The market for New Crop was quiet and there being few enquiries prices fluctuated by Rs. 1 to 2.

Business in Good Broach was dus in the morning at Rs. 356 1-2, but sellers being anxious, prices declined to Rs. 336 at the close.

100	H. Gocouldas & Co. ...	310	Maheji
100	New City Mill ...	365	Sawgin
100	Colaba Land	372	Comptah
100	Japan and Co.... ...	356	Akot
100	E Spinner	325	Khandesh
100	Madhowji Mill ...	200	Bengal
50	R D Master and Co ...	360	Nagpur
50	D Karanee and Co ...	352	Khamgaon.

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	...	313
" F Good	...	303
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	323
" F Good	...	310
Sind Punjab Fine	...	321
" F Good	...	308
Khandesh Fine	...	344
" F Good	...	332
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	363
F Good	...	353
Akola Khamgaum Fine	...	363
" F Good	...	353
Amraoti Fine	...	358
" F Good	...	348.
Yeotmal Fine	...	367
" F Good	...	357
Nagpore Fine	...	371
F Good	...	361
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	373
F Good	...	363
Methia Fine	...	343
" F Good	...	331
Broach Gin Fine	...	375
" F Good	...	365
Broach Gin Good	...	356
Sawghaud Good	...	365
Comptah Gin	...	369
Western H. G	...	380
Do M G	...	351

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 28th January, 1911 :—

	Bales.	
Khandesh	3,516	"
Central India	1,159	"
Berar and Nagpur	794	"
Berar	3,326	"
Central Provinces ...	297	"
Total Comrae...	9,452	"
Dholera	1,329	"
Broach...	.....	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	216	"
Westerns	33	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	977	"
Bengal Rajputana	922	"
Sind	.....	"
Persia	.....	"
America	.....	"
Egyptian	27	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Total...	12,594	"

LIVERPOOL, January 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	...	7·80—1
Feb.—Mar.	...	7·81 Same
Mar.—Apl.	...	7·82—1
Apl.—May	...	7·83 Same
May—June	...	7·83—1
June—July	...	7·82 Same
July—Aug.	...	7·80 "
Aug.—Sept.	...	7·80 "
Sep.—Oct.	...	7·75 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle.....	.....	2,100	900

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullion.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle.....	.....	225	.....
Importers.	Vessels.	From	
H K H Moty	Khosrou	Jeddah	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 27th January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	52	60,948
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	67	77,204

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th January, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 21st January 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 21. Rs.	Jan. 28. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,21,33,042	1,31,05,517
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,71,38,764	11,01,86,616
Post Bills ...	12,627	11,318
Sundries ...	19,22,938	18,61,394
	14,17,07,371	14,56,64,845
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,38,56,718	1,31,85,647
Other authorised Securities	13,27,700	13,57,690
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,81,00,179	1,90,45,316
Loans do. do. ...	4,27,52,500	4,18,70,021
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,02,42,044	2,01,73,808
Dead Stocks ...	2,71,637	2,71,637
Stamps ...	6,938	6,818
Bullion ...	7,93,165	7,29,777
Balance with other Banks.	7,40,951	5,87,520
Sundries ...	4,80,280	3,94,349
Cash ...	4,31,35,279	4,80,92,382
	14,17,07,371	14,56,64,845

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th Jan. 1911, as compared with the statement of 24th Jan. 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	January 17. Rs.	a.	p.	January 24. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,97,09,099	1	1	1,63,04,771	8	6
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,09,82,603	5	3	16,24,76,653	15	4
Bank Post Bills, &c...	10,51,679	11	7	8,85,840	8	5
Sundries ...	10,67,691	5	0	10,87,388	6	2
	22,03,11,073	7	5	21,82,54,654	6	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,86,77,365	0	0	2,94,32,365	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	81,44,625	0	0	77,94,221	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,66,22,796	9	0	4,10,91,869	1	5
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,32,10,216	2	0	5,31,99,667	2	7
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,90,22,783	7	4	3,01,01,944	6	8
Balances with other Banks ...	18,53,841	5	2	20,95,599	6	7
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Dead Stock...	21,67,650	3	11	21,70,648	5	11
Stamps ...	13,190	7	2	14,004	10	5
Sundries ...	4,03,072	5	1	4,06,279	10	8
	17,01,15,580	7	8	16,73,06,593	12	3
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,01,95,492	15	9	5,09,48,060	10	2
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...						
	22,03,11,073	57		21,82,54,654	6	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office ...	29,17,288	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	4,87,039	do.
Other Deposits ...	14,94,050	Increase.
Post Bills ...	1,65,833	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	4,04,496	Increase.
Loans...	45,30,927	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	10,549	do.
Mercantile Bills	19,79,161	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	40,73,117	do.
Cash at Branches ...	33,30,550	Decrease.

Percentage 28-18.

MORE MIANAS CONVICTED.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. R. Mirza, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Baharilal Sukhdeoram and Oomrav Lala, two Mianas, with retaining ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 890, knowing them to have been stolen. It appeared from evidence that the accused were arrested on the Grant Road Station on the 11th instant on suspicion, and on inquiries it was ascertained that ornaments and money found in their possession belonged to one Ramgopal Raunath, a native of Chikli in H. H. the Nizam's territory, whose house was broken into during December last. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged 23 persons, Hindus and Mahomedans, with having in their possession more than half a grain of cocaine without a license from the Collector.

Mr. Lewis said that in the last "Government Gazette," it was notified by a Government resolution that no person could possess more than one tenth of a grain of cocaine, though before that 6 grains were permitted.

The Magistrate inquired how the accused were to know of the new notification.

The Inspector replying said that every cocaine eater knew of it. The Magistrate convicted and inflicted upon them fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for 6 lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—FRASER—January 28, at the Queen Hotel, Edinburgh, Duncan Fraser, Manager, Evans Fraser and Co., Bombay, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Hugh Fraser, of 203 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, and the late Mrs. Fraser of the Orasque, Inverness.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OGSTON—January 30, at "Mount Ida," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. H. Ogston, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CROSTHWAIT—MAN—January 3, at St Saviour's Church, Walton Street, by the Rt Rev Bishop Knight, D D, formerly Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev M L Man, brother of the bride, and the Rev G Edmondson Vicar of the Parish, Captain Leland George Crosthwait, Indian Army, son of S Crosthwait, of Ingoldstown, County Carlow, to Katherine Rose, fourth daughter of E Garnet Man, Barrister, J P, of Halstead, Sandgate, Kent.

DEATH.

DYER—January 20, at Solan, E J B Dyer, Esq, Managing Partner of Messrs. B Dyer and Coy.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Jacksi Hill, Andheri Station.

Y. W. C. A., Annual General Meeting, H. E. Lady Clarke presiding.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction.—Walter E. Deave's Royal Marionettes, and the Excelsior pictures. 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "A glutted market makes provisions cheap."—Pope.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 20th instant, which left Aden at 6 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday the 4th proximo.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Gaekwar and H. H. Thakore of Limdi left Bombay yesterday attended by their respective followers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow, 1st February. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will be despatched by this steamer.

TWASTA KASSAR UNION CLUB.—The sixth anniversary of the Twasta Kassar Union Club was held in the hall of the house of Mr. Eknath Balorisna Talim at Kandewadi on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Purshotam Bandooji Hajare. The Secretary read the annual report which stated that the financial condition of the Club was satisfactory. Interesting essays were read by Mr. Trimbuck Vasantrao Talim, B.A., L.C.E., Mr. P. N. Dandekar, Mr. S. K. Deray, Mr. D. N. Dandekar and others.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Band-master, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March ...	The Light Horse ... Von Blon
Overture ...	The Caliph of Bagdad ... Boieldieu
Valse ...	Torero ... Trans'steur
Selection ...	A Waltz Dream ... Strauss
Romance ...	Proibita ... Gastaldon
Petite Suite ...	Les Brinnyes ... Massenet
Two-step ...	Catch me ... Higgs

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

The anniversary meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association to which the general public are invited will be held this afternoon at 5-30 p. m. H. E. Lady Clarke has kindly consented to preside. Brief addresses will be given by Miss, Ethel Hunter, National Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, and by the Honourable Sir Henry Procter. The Hon. Mr. Justice Lindesay Robertson will be in the chair. All interested in the excellent work of this Association are cordially invited.

The annual business meeting of this Association was held on Monday the 23rd, when a large and representative number of members were present. Reports from all departments were read and showed a steady and healthy growth. The ballot resulted in the following officers being elected for 1911: Mrs. Jardine, President; Mrs. C. B. Coleman and Mrs. C. H. Armstrong, Vice-President; Mrs. Shanks, Recording Secretary of the General Committee, and Mrs. C. A. Hawes, Hon. Treasurer.

NEW STEAMER PASSAGE SERVICE.

ANGLO-INDIANS desiring pleasantly to break their exile in this Land of Regrets, by occasional trips to the Homeland will be interested to hear of the newest passenger service. On the 8th of March next, the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company will begin a new service between Bombay and Marseilles (or Genoa), the passage to Europe occupying about eighteen days. To begin with the Company will employ two vessels in the trade, the "Homayun" 3,363 tons) and the "Khosrou" (3,768 tons). These fine ships were secured by purchase a few months ago from Messrs. Elder. Dempster and Co., and were originally built for passenger traffic between English ports and West Africa. They were both popular units in a very popular fleet of vessels.

Both ships have splendid accommodation for passengers, 150 and 166, respectively, and we understand that the various firms of shipping agents have already done considerable booking. The vessels are both fitted with the most modern appliances making for the comfort of those who travel on them, all the cabins are excellently arranged ; indeed, all the facilities which go to make up easy travel by sea have been provided. As previously mentioned the fares have been arranged to meet the objections of those who have complained in the past of the great expense involved in taking a holiday to Europe. The simple fare, either way, is just over £36 and for the double journey £40, figures which will appeal very strongly to intending passengers.

It has been decided to adopt the principle of "single-class" ships—that is to say, the distinctions of first, second and third saloons have been abolished. At the same time those who desire to reserve for themselves the advantages of the better placed cabins can do so by payment of a moderately enchanced rate. The "single class," is, of course, not new, for several large passenger-carrying companies have adopted it with conspicuous success, while, as is well known, the P. and O. Company, in some of their ships in the Indian trade, book only one class of passenger.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that Mr. M. S. D. Butler, Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Home Department, Government of India, vice Mr. H. G. Stokes.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE SAVARKAR TRIAL.

Life Transportation Sentence.

AT the Bombay High Court, on Monday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the Special Bench, in the case in which Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was charged with the abetment of murder and with being engaged in a conspiracy with others to murder officials in India and to overawe Government with criminal force or show of criminal force, as a result of which conspiracy Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, lately Collector of Nasik, was murdered by one Ananta Laxmon Kanhere, on the 21st December 1909.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice said : On the 10th of September, 1910, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was committed for trial before a special tribunal, upon charges framed by the Magistrate, under Sections 121 and 121A of the Indian Penal Code and also on a charge of abetment of murder under Sections 109 and 302. Upon the charges under Sections 121 and 121A, the accused was tried by this tribunal jointly with a number of other persons in a trial which concluded last month and resulted, so far as Savarkar is concerned, in a conviction under both Sections 121 and 121A, One of the chief matters investigated in that trial was the despatch from London by Savarkar of a parcel of 20 Browning pistols with ammunition for the same and their reception, distribution and use in India, it being incidentally proved that one of the pistols was used in the murder of Mr. Jackson, at Nasik, on the 21st of December, 1909. As the charge, in the present trial, is based upon the fact of the despatch of the pistols by Vinayak and their use in the murder of Mr. Jackson, the first point considered by us at the outset of the case was whether the trial on the present charge was not barred by the provisions of Section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For the reasons stated in an interlocutory judgment we came to the conclusion which we see no reason to doubt was correct that if the circumstances above referred to brought the case within the scope of any of the sections, specially mentioned in Section 403 (1) and (2), they fell within Section 235 (1) and that therefore Section 403 was no bar to the trial.

The charge of abetment of murder framed by the Magistrate has been amended and expanded by the Clerk of the Crown into two charges, putting the case for the prosecution in an alternative form. The first charge is that the accused in London and elsewhere outside British India engaged with certain specified persons and others not specified in a conspiracy for "inter alia" the murder of officials of the Government of India and in pursuance of such conspiracy and in order to the commission of such murders, sent out twenty Browning pistols from London to Bombay about February, 1909, in consequence of which Anant Laxman Kanhere murdered an official of the Government in India, namely, Mr. Jackson, in December 1909.

The second charge is that the accused conspired with the specified persons and others to overawe and by means of criminal force and show of criminal force the Government of India and for that purpose sent out the twenty Browning pistols and that as a probable consequence of the conspiracy and the sending of the pistols, Anant Laxman Kanhere murdered Mr. Jackson. Either of the charges, if made out, would involve the finding that the accused is guilty of abetment of murder.

The evidence recorded divides itself naturally into two parts—first, that which deals with the early history of Savarkar in India, his doings in London and Paris, the despatch of the pistols, their reception in India and the manner in which five of them found their way to Nasik into the hands of Krishna Gopal Karwe and his associates; secondly, that which sets forth the preparations for and the details of the murder of Mr. Jackson by Anant Laxman Kanhere for the purpose of proving conclusively that one of these pistols was used for committing the murder.

The first branch of the evidence covers much the same ground and lends to the same conclusion in regard to Savarkar as was arrived at in the conspiracy case above referred to.

The second branch of the evidence covers the same ground as was traversed in the first murder case before the special tribunal in which Anant Laxman Kanhere and six other persons were tried for the murder of Mr. Jackson with the result that three were condemned to death and three were sentenced to transportation for life.

THE MITRA MELA.

The evidence shows that prior to 1906 there existed in Nasik under the leadership of Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar, an association of young men known first as the Mitra Mela and subsequently as the Abhinav Bharat (or New India) whose objects were revolutionary and aimed at achieving the independence of India and the termination of the British domination. Their chief heroes were Shivaji and Mazzini. For the purpose of spreading their ideas the lives of patriots were read at the meetings of the Society and inflammatory speeches were delivered from time to time by Savarkar and others. Discussions took place as to how arms could be procured for the purpose of rebellion and certain publications prepared at the expense of the Society were sold, some of which amounted to direct incitement to rebellion. About the middle of 1906, Vinayak Savarkar left for England being the recipient of a scholarship given by Shamji Krishna Varma, the founder of the India House at Highgate. Before he left, a party was given in his honour at Nasik at which he made a speech describing his country as steeped in the mire of dependence and stating that his real object in going to a foreign country was to repay the obligations of Hindustan wherein he was born and to be discharged of the debt due to her. Earlier in the year he had made two violent speeches, one in February at Poona, in which he advised his hearers to follow the dictates of Ram Dass and quoted a well known verse of that poet to the effect that they should go there many persons, fill their hearts with one thought and then together fall on mlenchas or foreigners ; he is reported to have stopped before uttering the last word as he noticed that detectives were present. In the other speech, which was delivered at Nasik on the 22nd of April he called attention to a picture of the God Maruti holding a mace in his hand with a demon under his feet, whose complexion was white or red (obviously a reference to the colour of the English) and he exhorted his hearers to take up gymnastic exercises of which the God Maruti was the presiding deity.

LIFE OF MAZZINI.

Shortly after he arrived in England, he completed and despatched to India for publication there a Marathi translation of the life of Mazzini with an introduction in which he pointed out how Mazzini relied upon the youth of the country to obtain independence and described Mazzini's programme of instruction and war. In London he took up his residence at the India House and from 1907 to 1909 was a very active member of the group of the Indian revolutionists residing there. He was for a considerable time the manager of the India House.

In May 1908 Savarkar organised at the India House a meeting in celebration of those who fell on the rebel side in the Indian Mutiny. He had mutiny badges prepared and distributed among those present and despatched with the assistance of one Chaturbhuj to India a number of copies of a pamphlet called "Oh Martyrs" in honour of the rebels who fell in the Mutiny. In the same year with the assistance of residents in the India House, he manifolded in type a number of copies of a work describing minutely the manner of preparing explosives and bombs and had them despatched to India by post to various addresses. Early in 1909, he took advantage of the departure of Chaturbhuj Amin for India to conceal in a false-bottomed box and despatch with Chaturbhuj a parcel of 20 Browning pistols with ammunition for the same to be delivered to one or other of two addressees in Bombay, one of whom was V. M. Bhat, an original member of the Mitra Mela and a close friend of the Savarkar's. These pistols were of two sizes. The larger size being about the length of a man's hand and the smaller size very much less.

Having regard to the size and nature of these weapons it is not credible that they were despatched for use in actual warfare. The alternative is that they were despatched for another unlawful purpose namely, murder. This alternative is quite in accordance with the known facts, for before this time Indian revolutionists had resorted to political assassinations. Khudiram Bose and Profula had already committed murder at Muzzafferpore in attempting the assassination of an official; and these men were the objects of admiration among members of the Abhinav Bharat Society. This is clear from a composite photograph styled the Rashtrapurush found in the possession of Kashikar, one of the members of the Abhinav Bharat Society, in March 1909, in which Khudiram and Profula and the Chapekar brothers who murdered Messrs. Rand and Ayerst in 1897 are grouped together under the title of patriots. It is also noteworthy that one of the residents at the India House at this time was Dhingra, who, in June 1909, assassinated Sir Curzon-Wyllie with a Browning pistol. It is proved that Dhingra was a friend of Vinayak Savarkar at the India House, and that subsequent to his execution Savarkar was pushing the sale of photographs of Dhingra in the form of picture postcards.

"HONOUR FROM IRELAND."

Among the collection of English cuttings found in the possession of Savarkar at the time of his arrest, was one headed "Ireland honours Madan Lal Dhingra" who was proved to lay down his life for the sake of his country and these were two copies of an article published in the "Evening Standard," under date the 25th February, 1909, containing extracts from a pamphlet in praise of Profula and Khudiram. The accused, when asked if he could explain why he had in his possession two copies of this article, said that he was concerned with all the columnists going about him and that one cutting might have come to him from the cutting agency and the other might have been a cutting made by himself. The inference, we think, is clear that the accused early in 1909, was in warm sympathy with these assassins. Nor is there any reason for thinking that he ever changed his views. For it is proved that early in 1910, he tried to induce Chanjeri Rao to take with him to India a parcel of 25 Browning pistols and on his refusal, persuaded him to take one of these weapons. This pistol was packed in the false bottom of a box brought out to India by Chanjeri Rao. It also contained a number of copies of the "Indian War of Independance" which was originally written by Savarkar in Marathi and translated into English by other residents at the India House. Those copies are mentioned as having been handed to Chanjeri Rao in a list describing the distribution of this work which was found in Savarkar's possession at the time of his arrest. Together with this pistol and these copies of the "Indian War of Independence," were found several copies of a pamphlet styled "Bande Mataram" in praise of Dhingra, in which many passages refer in the clearest language to a conspiracy of young Indians for the murder of officials. It was apparently written soon after the execution of Dhingra which took place in August 1909, and clearly before the murder of Mr. Jackson to which there is no allusion, although several other political murders in India of recent years are referred to.

One of the earlier passages is, "Young India has once more shown her hand and the world is lost in wonder and admiration. The scene of action is transferred from Bengal to England. Once more the heroism of Young India has struck terror into the heart of Briton."

"THE POLICY OF THE BOMB."

Among other passages are the following: "Our policy of laying them (the tools of British Government) low with the bomb, the revolver or the dagger," "Terrorises the officials, English and Indian, and the collapse of the whole machinery of oppression is not far. The initial stage of the revolution is marked by the policy of separate assassinations." As this pamphlet was found with the other articles proved to have been entrusted by Savarkar to Chanjeri Rao for secret conveyance to India, we feel no doubt that the copies of the pamphlet came from the same source and representative views with which Savarkar was in accord. The subsequent history of the pistols so far as it is relevant to this case can be given very shortly. Ganesh Savarkar at the end of February was aware that the pistols were about to arrive with Chaturbhuj. He communicated this to Patankar, who was one of the associates of Ganesh and Bhat. Chaturbhuj as directed by the accused delivered the letter entrusted to him to Bhat and at a subsequent interview Bhat despatched Patankar with Chaturbhuj to take delivery of the pistols. This was a few days after the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar and Patankar in order to avoid detection, transferred the pistols to Pen where a relation of his took charge of them. Soon afterwards, he says that he had a conversation with Karve who was a friend with whom he used to talk upon 'national' topics and 'naturally' mentioned to him that a friend had pistols to dispose of. This led to Karve taking over from Patankar first five and afterwards two more of the pistols imported by Chaturbhuj with ammunition for the same. The five pistols first taken over consisted of two large and three small Brownings. They were sent up to Nasik by Karve and distributed among his associates from time to time and eventually when the murder of Mr. Jackson had been decided upon by this gang, principally it would appear, because he had committed Ganesh Savarkar for trial, one of the large Brownings was given to Ananta Laxmon Kanhere, the person selected for doing the deed and with that pistol Mr. Jackson was murdered by Kanhere in the presence of his associates Karve and Deshpande in a theatre at Nasik, on the evening of the 21st December 1909. All these events from the time of the receipt of the pistols by Karve are most conclusively proved by the evidence of Ganu Vaidya and the full confessions of Karve and Deshpande corroborated in many details by the evidence of witnesses who are above suspicion. The view that we take of the action of the accused in sending out the pistols by Chaturbhuj is that he was, to use the words of the "Bande Mataram" pamphlet, taking part "in the initial stage of the revolution" by providing instruments which were suitable for carrying out "the policy of separate assassinations." He sent out the pistols with ammunition, with the intention that they should be used for assassination. The result of his action was precisely what he intended and what was naturally to be expected.

NATIONAL SUBJECTS.

In addressing the Court at the close of the trial, the accused has contended that there was no evidence to establish a conspiracy to murder officials although he concedes there is much evidence of a conspiracy to overawe the Government by force; but in the particular circumstances of this case it is established that the conspiracy to overawe included "the idea of" the assassination of officials: as we said in our judgment in the conspiracy case, assassination of officials was a method of attack upon the Government which was rendered possible by Vinayak Savarkar and the murder of oppressive officers is proved to have been one of the objects of Karve's gang and of Ananta Kanhere, the murderer. We ; have no doubt that Patankar, who, according to his own story, offered some of the Browning pistols to Karve 'naturally' as they used to "talk on National subjects," was fully aware of the purpose for which they had been sent out and the purpose for which they were wanted by Karve.

The fact that at the time of the despatch of the pistols, Mr. Jackson had not committed Ganesh Sarvarkar for trial, and thus specially incurred the enmity of the assassins or of Vinayak Savarkar, does not make the accused any the less an abettor of his murder. A man, who provides weapons for the murder of any 20 persons, answering to a particular description, cannot escape punishment for murder, if only one of such persons is murdered with the weapons provided. The action of the accused falls within the provisions of the Penal Code Section 107 (secondly) and 109. These sections are as follows:—"Section 107"—A person abets the doing of a thing who (secondly) engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of such conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing. "Section 109"—Whoever abets any offence shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished for the punishment provided for the offence.

GUILTY OF ABETMENT OF MURDER.

The accused engaged with various persons in a conspiracy, having the murder of officials as one of its objects, in pursuance of which various acts took place, notably the despatch of the pistols : and the murder of Mr. Jackson took place in consequence of the abetment. The accused is, therefore, guilty of abetment of murder and liable to be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

The fact relied upon by the accused that he did not know Anant Kanhere or any of Karve's gang who engaged in the conspiracy of murder is no defence, for Section 108. Explanation five provides as follows: "It is not necessary to the commission of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engage in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed."

The Chief

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Spondilos	Moses	Batoum, Jan 3
	Beigate	Filmer	Newcastle, D. 23
	Markgraf	Thle	Daressalem, J 14
29	Worcester	Wickham	Calcutta, Jan 18
	Redbridge	Vasey	Portsaid, Jan 18
	Dumra	Manley	Basreh, Jan 22
	Brazliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Jan 19
	Birmingham	Carter	Calcutta, Jan 19
30	Castalia	Hamilton	Glasgow, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Balimba	Butler	Bugrah, &c
	Linga	Busbash	Karachi &c
	Etordan	Davies	Antwerp &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Buffalo, for Hull.
" Bezwada, for Calcutta &c.
" Virawa, for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
28	Itaura	Java
28	Nawab	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Canara," left Marseilles homeward, bound on the evening of the 27th instant

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chanda," left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 28th instant.

The Ellerman steamer "City of Benares," homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "R Rubattino," from Genoa, left Aden on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd Feb on the afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 30.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—395 bales cottonfly, 11 bales hemp, K Visram ; 500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Vollore s—110 bales, W Wolf and Sons ; 7,998 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 castorseed 17,676 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

Catrebury s—1,006 cwts myrabolams Arjoon Khimji

FOR BARCELONA.

Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walace s—456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3 pots rose oil, M A Patheria.

Merton Hall s—8 bales twist, N Cursetjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wallace s—84 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

Trow Bridge s—403 tons manganese ore, M Doogur 3,480 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hurst s—1,315 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ellaline s—249 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 cwts horses, E Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—4,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Redbridge s—300 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 1,036 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—112 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts teelseed 374 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 4 bales cotton the Bombay Company.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 326 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Epsom s—50 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 950 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Africa," Feb. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s s "Africa" to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 to-morrow at 8-45 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, to-morrow at 7 a.m.

Adams, Mr W	Manger, Mr
Ballarin, Mr F	Marchant, Capt and Mrs
Bonavia, Miss	G and infant
Blanchet, Mr A	Mayerhofer, Mr
Boyagis, Mr G	Mahn, Maj-Genl R
Brown, Mr and Mrs J L	McClenehan, Mr R S
Chapman, Mr and Mrs J B and child	Moore, Mrs D
Condon, Mr E C H	Mubarak, Mr
Craster, Col and Mrs S L	Mir Ali Nawaz, Mr
Dangeard, Mr H	Owen, Capt, Mrs H and infant
Das, Mr M M	Patrick, Lt R M
Dewary, Mr M S	Panza, Mr K A
Dobson, Lt-Col E F H	Pocklington, Mrs R M and maid
Edmunds, Mr and Mrs Jas E	Pocklington, Miss and maid
Finney, Miss M	Redfern, Capt and Mrs D
Fritz, Mr E	Reilly, Capt B R
Glattfelder Master	Sherar, Mr
Grant, Miss A E	Simon, Mr, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Hallowes, Mrs F S	Strachey, Mr O
Hargreav s, Miss	Stylianidis, Mr and Mrs
Hyne, Mr W	Tombroff, Mr, Mrs and infant
Hunt, Capt G P S	Tomazos, Mr C
Hunt, Miss B	Walford, Mrs F
Ivanoff, Mr P	Wise, Lt P K
Kohler, Mr and Mrs E L	Woolcombe, Rev and Mrs
Koch, Mr G	Zerweck, Dr, Mrs and 4 children
Koenig, Miss F	
Kloevekorn, Mr and Mrs L nghlin, Mrs A	
Lavallee, Mrs	

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kamala without additional charge (30-6-09).

Akwas line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Akwas (32-11-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Manyuen and Tengyueh (29-1-11).

Teheran route interrupted between Sachum and Kazieh (30-1-11).

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 31st January, 1911.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the Chinese journals the Prince Regent is about to despatch a member of the Imperial family to the United States with a view to negociating a new loan. Whether a royal prince is the best person to negociate financial business is doubtful, but we may be sure that in this particular mission he will succeed, for the States Government is more anxious to cultivate friendly relations with China at the present time than ever she was before. Her Ministers have come to the conclusion that they must enter into China's finance and development abreast of the foremost Powers or lose not only her trade but her political position. That the States achieved an equal opportunity for trade with China is a point on which her diplomatists congratulate themselves and Mr. Frederick McCormick, in the "Century," in the course of a long article, explains how they acted and why. The problem of the American Government was the best means of entering the situation. This could not effectually be dealt with on treaty rights. What was wanted was a basis of material interests. Having no material assets in the case the Government took stock of diplomatic assets and found "a single instrument in which China, on August 15, 1903, granted to American enterprise the right to participate in the building of a projected railway from Hankow in the direction of the province of Szechuen,—the Hankow-Szechuen line." The British, French and German arrangements had advanced considerably before the States realised the value of their right. It is well known that the negociations for the Hankow connections had proceeded for some time when obstacles obtruded themselves. Germany which, since 1906, with a view to further advantages, had worked on the lines of a liberal policy with China, had favoured China in the Tientsin-Pu-kow loan, and had forced the British and French in that contrast to grant easy and profitable terms to China, the like of which they had never before conceded and never intended to concede. Britain dominated the Hankow loan negociations by reason of a right-of-aid agreement on which the question of the loan was brought to issue, France, her financial ally, supporting her, with Germany was merely passive as a silent partner.

With the acquiescence of France, Great Britain proceeded to re-establish previous loan conditions. China had to agree. Germany's opportunity came and a financial crisis resulted. Then, says Mr. McCormick, giving us a characteristically American view of the situation, "On account of America's past indifference to Chinese affairs, the British, astutely and conveniently affecting to regard Americans as having withdrawn from Chinese loans, naively tendered the American interest in the Hankow-Szechuen line to the Germans as a peace-offering in exchange for equality in the last Hankow-Canton loan. This amazed the Americans by its audacity, while it amused by its desperation. At the same time its illuminating quality was great, for it showed that America was now irrevocably involved in the intimate affairs of China." However, America stepped in though American enterprise in China had been so supine that European interests could not believe that the United States Government was capable of such energy. That energy began to impress the Chinese and the head of the Chinese Foreign Office, though not himself convinced of American determination, consulted the European banks as to what they were willing to do. The Government at Washington gave an assurance that it would strenuously support the claim of Americans to participate in the loan and the European Powers agreed though reluctantly. Then, as Mr. McCormick puts it, "came an interval of ingenious finesse in which the Europeans endeavoured to discover the full nature and extent of American expectations and the minimum with which she would be satisfied. Definite terms were required by the practical European financiers, to whom in fact the whole question was one of dollars and cents. This strictly economical view led them into an error, the outcome of which effectually convinced them of America's position. When they offered a share of the loan to America, neither recognising American right to it, the European groups laid violent hands on the crux of the case; they discovered America."

Well, if America likes to take that view of the situation it is welcome. There can be no doubt that the European Powers treated her with generosity throughout and never refused to acknowledge her right when preferred. But she wishes to pose as a country of diplomacy and so we have this somewhat narrow view of the situation. America has again licked creation; that is what Mr. McCormick wishes his countrymen to believe. They may if they choose. But it was not the Powers that discovered America. It was America which discovered herself, by some means, waking up suddenly from the apathy of years and taking advantage of opportunities which had been hers for years but which she had overlooked. However, she has not yet fully realised what she has done; and is inclined to believe that the achievement of May last, regarding the Hu-Kuang loan, was "a victory for American commerce, trade, political influence and for the open door in China. By virtue of that victory, America's position in China is now a new subject of study to American statesmen. It affords commercial opportunities on a parity with those of other great industrial nations and on account of America's peculiar relations to China involves her in responsibilities greater than those borne by other Powers." It is always pleasing to find a newly established business advertise itself and plume itself on the benefits it is going to heap upon its customers. Never were such achievements as those it means to score. But it is all very ridiculous. No one begrudges the States the glory upon which it prides itself and the Powers are too dignified and experienced to allow the latest illustration of spread-eaglism to perturb them. It is amusing and fortunately harmless, but it is neither true nor polite to represent that the Powers endeavoured or thought of endeavouring to bluff the States out of her rights. If the States can lend money on equally good terms with the European Powers, no one will object and China does not mind whose money it is so long as it is current coin.

PARSI GENERAL ELECTION.

THE Parsi Panchayet, a time-honoured institution of the community, has been of late subjected to much criticism, and its constitution came before the High Court for consideration owing to the now notorious dispute about proselytism. That dispute, as we had occasion to note before, has been settled, so far as the law courts could settle such religious and social disputes, against proselytes entering the community and enjoying the benefit of its wealthy charity funds. But the constitution of the Panchayet which administers these funds was also the subject of enquiry in this lawsuit, and the High Court decided that this body of five Trustees was not properly constituted and should therefore be replaced by another body with a proper and lawful constitution. A special officer was appointed by the Court to submit a scheme for this purpose, and meanwhile the five Trustees of the old Panchayet were reappointed as members of the new Board of Trustees by the Court, as a mark of its confidence in these individual members though they had been illegally appointed on the old Panchayet. The Court also increased the number of Trustees of the new Panchayet to seven. With the exception of the five individuals appointed by the Court till the scheme of its constitution should be ready and finally passed by it, all the Trustees were in future to be elected by the community and not nominated as was the case with the old body. The special officer some months ago submitted his scheme for the constitution which was carefully matured in consultation with representatives of the community and the Court finally passed it after several modifications. Under this scheme the entire Parsi community has got the right to elect in future seven gentlemen of its choice to represent it on the Panchayet for administering the properties and funds now amounting in the aggregate to more than a crore of rupees belonging to it. All the adult males and females of the community have received this right, but as they number nearly thirty thousand, the Court has not deemed it expedient to give so many persons the direct right to elect Trustees or members of the Panchayet. An intermediary body has been established which the thirty thousand should elect and which in its turn is to elect the Trustees. This body, which is called the Anjuman Committee, is to be elected by the suffrage of the adult Parsi population which should, however, previously register themselves as electors on the payment of a moderate fee whose proceeds would go towards defraying the expenses of the elections under the scheme.

The adult population has been divided into five classes for the purpose of the scheme. The first class is to consist of all those who have contributed to the extent of Rs. 500 to the charity funds of the community, and they are to elect fifteen persons from among themselves as members of the Anjuman Committee, of which five more members are to be elected by the second class, consisting of Parsi Justices of the Peace and members of the Municipal Corporation, and ten further members by the third class, composed of graduates of the University. The fourth class includes all those who are not included in the previous three classes, and is naturally the largest numerically. It has a right to elect seventy members of the Anjuman Committee whose hundred members are thus accounted for. The fifth class consists of donors of sums of Rs. 5,000 and more to commercial funds, and as this class must necessarily be a small one, though very influential, all the persons forming it are members of the Anjuman Committee. The election of the Panchayet Trustees is directly vested in this Committee in whose composition therefore the keenest interest centres. The first three classes elected their thirty members of this Committee some weeks ago, and the elections excited a great amount of interest. But this was nothing compared to the interest excited by the election last week of the seventy members by the fourth class. About four thousand five hundred persons had registered themselves as voters in this class and for the seventy seats there were as many as two hundred and thirty-four candidates. The election by so many voters, each of whom had as many votes as there were seats, in this case seventy, was spread over five days of which the fifth was set apart for female voters. The election had stirred the community deeply and for weeks past it was the main topic of discussion. Merits of the rival candidates whom these seventy would elect as Trustees if returned by the voters of the fourth class were freely, somewhat too freely, discussed in the Parsi press and still more in Parsi society throughout its grades, and great enthusiasm prevailed among the community. As usual the orthodox party and the reformers have ranged themselves on opposite sides, and have put forward their rival candidates. The heat of what may be called the first Parsi general election is well nigh over, as it closed last Saturday, though the results of the elections may not be declared for some weeks yet, as the scrutineers have a hard task before them, counting and distributing so many votes of four thousand people. But the moderate orthodox party at whose head is Mr. Jehangir B. Petit is likely to come out of the election triumphantly against the candidature of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who has been put forward by the ultra-reformers. Whose political views in favour of the Congress do not find favour with a very large part of the community.

BOMBAY EXAMINATION HALLS.

THE majority of the members of the Bombay University Senate are accepting with a very bad grace the decision of Government, which prevents them from destroying the University Gardens by building examination halls upon it. This was only to be expected. After the persistent manner in which they defied public opinion by pressing a perfectly unjustifiable claim, no one imagined that they would accept defeat without some show of petulance. This was supplied at their annual meeting, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp moved the adoption of the only sensible course, that Sir Cawasji Jehangir be informed that the Senate were compelled to decline his offer. Such a prompt and decisive manner of closing the question had no attraction, however, for most of the members, and quibble after quibble was raised to give them an opportunity of making discussion. After an unsuccessful effort by an unsupported mover to re-open the question of building in a different part of the Gardens to that originally proposed, the Senate managed to find in the wording of the refusal of Sir Cawasji's offer an excuse for prolonging consideration of the subject. This was considered sufficient for an entirely unnecessary reference to the Syndicate "for revision." Mr. Sharp had proposed that Sir Cawasji be told that the want of a suitable building site compelled the University to decline with thanks his munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000. This was really all that any member of the Senate could want. It was a perfectly courteous intimation of the circumstances to Sir Cawasji, and even contained a strong suggestion that the Senate in declining the offer was acting against its will. However it would not suit Mr. Natrajan and other members, although that gentleman in moving the amendment which was afterwards carried had merely to say that the resolution would better read. "The University cannot accept the offer." We fail to see any practical difference between being compelled to decline and being unable to accept. Too obviously it was only a pretext for a trivial exhibition of bad temper. Had the Senate had any consideration for its own dignity it would have behaved in a less childish manner, and would have accepted, as others have to do, unoongenial decisions of Government. Their position, as Mr. Sharp explained to them had been entirely cut away by the clause in their lease, regarding Government consent, a clause which surely they must have overlooked before they talked so confidently about their rights. The University Gardens are not leased to the Senate unconditionally to do with them as they please, but are leased on condition that no building be erected on them without Government's consent. Government listening to a general public outcry, from those who reside or do business in the neighbourhood, have decided that it would not be public policy to curtail this beautiful space. There is, therefore, nothing for the lessees to do, but accept the decision of the owners of the soil. We feel sure that however much they bicker it will not affect Government's decision, and most people will only smile. No doubt eventually the examinations will be held as Government proposes in rooms not needed in their new building by the Institute of Science, which incidentally was the subject of a quite irrelevant section of Saturday's discussion.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Superintendent of Matheran has issued a circular warning lease-holders against the fouling of the jungle and the insanitary habits of their servants.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Rangoon from Meiktila on Monday morning and leaves for Calcutta this evening.

At the Ballot held on Monday in the Rooms of the Bombay Millowners Association, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of the Association for the current year :—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersay, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt., the Honble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. H. B. Greaves, Messrs. W. Bomonji D. Petit; D. M. Inglis, Dinshaw E. Wacha, S. A. Nathan, C. N. Wadia, W. H. Brady, T. W. Birkett, N. B. Saklatwalla. Mulraj Khatao, Jamshedji A. Wadia, Jehanghir B. Petit, and Mahomed Hajeebhoy.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Immigration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JAN. 17,

Referring to a communication sent to the Federal Government on the subject of immigration, the Assistant Treasurer (Mr. Carmichael) said that one of the, till now, unused powers of the Federation was that dealing with immigration. This appeared to be one in which considerable economy could be effected, and much friction and overlapping avoided. A communication had been sent by the Government of this State to the Commonwealth Government, which suggested a practical basis for negotiation in regard to central control. It says—"This Government recognises that while acting independently in the quest for immigrants rivalry between States may be set up involving the danger of needless expenditure and possible damage to the cause of adequately populating Australia, which is one of such importance to the whole community. It has occurred to the Government as a solution of the difficulty, and as a means of the effectual avoidance of this danger, that some arrangement may be possible by which the co-operation of the Government of the Commonwealth would be invoked, with the effect of putting an end at any rate to cutting as an incident of competition. If such a result can be achieved, and a suitable supply of immigrants be obtained at the rates now charged by New South Wales, it is obvious that a considerable saving will be made in the cost of a Australian immigration administration. In order to make the proposition effective and one which is likely to commend itself to the general sense of the Governments interested, I suggest that a definite number of immigrants be provided for and that passages be alloted to various States by the Commonwealth, the proportion being determined by the present population the activity of the States now in connection with immigration and the inclination of the States Governments to provide for the arrivals. A rough preliminary division and allotment giving a basis for discussion might be made as follows:—New South Wales, 10,000 passages; Queensland, 8,000; Western Australia, 4,000; Victoria, 2,000; and South Australia, 1,000 passages. Roughly this would involve an annual appropriation of £125,000 at the present flat rate of £12 per passage allowed by the steamship companies concerned in the business. It is possible, however, in making a contract for the carriage of 25,000 immigrants in one year, that better terms than the flat rates at present in vogue might be secured. Any reduction in this price could, of course, be utilised either as a net saving or as a reduction in the amount to be paid by the immigrants afterwards." A communication has reached the Federal Government from the Government of New South Wales, suggesting that the work of bringing out immigrants for the States should be transferred to the Federal authorities. Mr. Fisher does not think the idea practicable. Difficulties might, he says, arise in meeting the requirements of the States and over the proportion. Half should be alloted to each. If the time came when the Commonwealth took up the question of immigration it would be with a view of bringing out immigrants to Australia, and not to any particular State. It would then be soon enough to discover in what part of Australia the immigrants could be suited.

VICTORIA'S SUCCESS.

A letter received by the chairman of the Water Commission from Mr. R. V. Billis, who was left in charge of the land settlement business at the Agent-General's office, stating that he had received up to December 2, the date on which the letter was written, 810 applications, representing 2,800 souls, for passages to Victoria, and that the applicants possessed capital aggregating £15,000. The classification of the applicants, according to the capital they possess, shows that 38, representing 106 souls have each £1,000 and over: 37 representing 117 souls, have each £500 and over 51 representing 250 souls, have from £300 to £500 each; 162, representing 620 souls, have from £100 to £300 each; 522, representing 1,707 souls, have under £100 each. Applicants were still booking at the time, Mr. Billis wrote, and 1,000 passages had been finally secured for the applicants, who represented about £88,000 of capital. There is plenty of irrigation land available for thousands of settlers, and there will be no difficulty in supplying those have sufficient capital to make a start. There is now a prospect that negotiations for reduced steamer fares from the Pacific Coast of America, for land-seekers will be attended with success. Although there has been a great deal of talk about the settlement of immigrants on the irrigation areas, practical results up to the present are very small. Only 23 immigrants have taken up irrigation blocks, and the aggregate area is under 1,000 acres. There have been numerous enquiries and inspections of blocks, but actual purchases of irrigation blocks were limited to the number stated. It has yet to be seen whether the anticipated boom will come up to expectations. Large parties of immigrants have been taken on tour in various districts this week.

CONGESTION ON STEAMERS.

In reply to a cablegram last November from the Minister of External Affairs as to reports in Australia, that the flow of immigrants was being blocked by a difficulty in obtaining steamer accommodation, a communication has been received from the High Commissioner that for the six months ended October last 19,509 passengers left for Australia, as compared with 14,089 for the same period of the previous year. "Thus an increase of 39 per cent. was," Sir George Reid says, "sure to lead to a certain amount of congestion. More immigrants sailed for Western Australia in one month of 1910, than during the whole of 1909. For the ten months ended October Queensland sent out 5,211 assisted immigrants, as compared with 3,227 for 1910. New South Wales showed an increase of about 25 per cent., and activity was also being displayed by Victoria. With such results, and with the transportation little or no better than during the previous year, congestion naturally followed. The five new steamers added to the Orient line, since June, 1909, can each accommodate practically 650 to 700 third-class passengers, whereas the steamers which they displaced could each accommodate only 250 to 350 third-class passengers. These steamers between them totalled 15 voyages during 1910, giving accommodation for about 5,400 more passengers than could have been taken by the old." The High Commissioner has ascertained that the P. and O. Company intends to convert its Cape route fleet into steamers for third-class passengers only. The company has also two new one-class vessels, the Ballarat and Bendigo, building at present, each of which will be capable of carrying 1,200 third-class passengers. The aggregate tonnage of the ships just completed or under construction for the Australian trade as well over 160,000 tons gross. Generally there is a slackening in emigration traffic between January and June. If this does not take place, Sir George Reid thinks the shipping companies will make further efforts to provide transports.

IMMIGRATION FROM TURKEY.

"You have a great country," said Mr. A. Nassoor, B.A., to a pressman on Saturday, "but you want population." Mr. Nassoor, who is president of the Ottoman Association in New South Wales, arrived in Adelaide by the express on Saturday. He is a nephew of the Turkish Consul, and Australian manager for a Manchester firm of soft goods merchants. He has been in Australia for some time, and is greatly impressed by the prospects of this continent, but—and his warning is the same as that of so many other visitors—he says, "population is wanted." "It is bound to come," he continued, "for political interests cannot withstand the need of the public, and there is a need for immigration. They are crying out for labor in the country, but we have not enough for the business places in Sydney, so we can send none out. The Government now seem more favorably inclined towards immigration, and we hope some of the obstacles in the way will shortly be removed. It is also hoped that that the present laws relating to naturalisation will be repealed, and the Ottoman associations believe they have the ear of the Ministers in that matter. It seems only fair that we should have the full rights of citizenship. If those obstacles are removed a number of the best immigrants would come to Australia from Turkey, and Australia would benefit. At present there are over 1,000,000 Ottomans distributed over the English-speaking parts of the world, and as an indication of their prosperity and popularity I might cite the case of Mr. A. Simon, who was returned as a Senator in the United States recently with a majority of 100,000 votes over his three opponents. Then again, in Australia, you may find landlords and prominent business men who acknowledge Turkish origin. At the University, at which I graduated the sciences and other departments are taught in English as well as in Arabic, and most of the students on completing their courses emigrate to English countries. Thus there is an average outflow of 100 young men every year, well educated, with sufficient capital, and with plenty of energy, and if Australia but offered the facilities many of them would come here."

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE FEDERAL NOTES.

The Prime Minister sits daily amid a pile of designs sent in as competitions for the £100 prizes for the new Australian notes. As preference is to be given to sketches depicting Australian scenery, nearly every design has the kangaroo, the opossum or the emu in various attitudes. The American Bank Note Company and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilson and Co., of London, have sent out representatives in the hope of securing contract for printing the notes. They are prepared to erect a factory for the purpose in Australia. The policy of the Governmont, is however to do the work themselves. They are already finding enough difficulty in selecting the designs. Probably the work will be remitted to a board.

DISFRANCHISED FEDERAL ELECTORS.

As a result of the proclamations taking over the Federal capital area and the Northern Territory, notices have been issued to the Federal electors there that they are no longer entitled to vote at Federal elections or on any referendum. About 800 persons are affected at Yass-Canberra and 700 in the Northern Territory. None of the territories have any representation in the Federal Parliament, so that the residents of the capital area and the Northern Territory are in the same position as those of Papua. The powers given by the Constitution to the Federal Parliament to allow representation in either Federal House are to the extent and on the terms that it thinks fit. This question is to be considered during the recess.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

The instructions prepared by the Land Tax Commissioner under the Federal Land Tax Act have now been drafted. Every taxpayer in each financial year must furnish a return containing particulars of land owned by him on June 30—(a) First year, a full return; (b) second and third year, a return showing land disposed or acquired since the previous return; (c) from time to time a return showing sales and purchases. Persons who must make returns are:—1. Every absentee owner, through an agent resident in the Commonwealth. 2. Owners who are resident in the Commonwealth, and who own land of an unimproved value of £3,000 and over. 3. Any other person, if required to do so by the Commissioner. Returns for purposes of the Federal land tax must be made to the Commissioner by March 1. The assessment notices will be issued on April 21. The tax will be due on May 21, a month's grace bringing the date up to June, 21.

EXPLORING THE TERRITORY.

Mr. H. V. Barclay who has been engaged by the External Affairs Department to explore part of the Northern Territory is to leave Melbourne for Adelaide on Friday week. He will travel by train to Oodnadatta, and then seat out in command of a party to traverse 350 to 400 miles of country to Katherine Waters. The explorers will keep about 160 miles west of the over land telegraph-line. This territory has not hitherto been covered from south to north. From 20 to 25 camels are to be engaged. Reaching Katherine Waters, Mr. Barclay will follow up the itinerary already marked out to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

VICTORIAN STATE COAL MINE.

The wheelers employed at the State coal mine, numbering about 80, are dissatisfied, because two sections of them have had their pay reduced by 1-2d. per ton, and further trouble has now arisen through the action of one of their number, Charles Game, in ducking in a horse trough on Friday night, a wheeler, named Walford, who is described by his fellow-workers as a non-unionist, although he states that he has offered to join the association. He was after his ducking threatened with various penalties if he attempted to take his pony out of the stable again, but he went to shift as usual on Saturday afternoon. Fearing that there would be further violence on Saturday Mr. Broome, the general manager, went down to the stables, while Mr. McKenzie, the manager of the mine, and Constable Cain posted themselves at the mine. There was no disturbance, but Mr. McKenzie found two men on shift. One, a stranger, was in charge as if about to go below. The excuses given by the men for their presence on the mine were regarded as unsatisfactory, and the miner was informed that he would lose his token which is equivalent to dismissal. The employee who ducked a wheeler was also told that he would lose his token. A dramatic scene took place in the moonlight at the State mine offices at midnight yesterday. When the wheelers assembled for their tokens, Game was refused his token. "Where's Mr. Broome?" the wheelers shouted, Mr. Broome stepped out of a tent. "Game if he stays here till doomsday won't get his token," the general manager shouted. The wheelers and miners assembled in front of the token office and were addressed by Mr. Broome and then by union officials who urged the men to go to work and bring the dispute before the mine officials. The wheelers were obdurate. The miners voted in favour of returning to work, while the wheelers declined to go below. At ten minutes past 1 o'clock, the wheelers were prevailed on to go on shift, and the crises was averted for the night although the trouble is not yet over. Representatives of the men and the general manager held a conference to-day with the object of settling the dispute. A number of concessions were made by the general manager, and the men returned to work.

FEDERAL LAND TAX ACTS.

A writ has been served on the Commonwealth by Messrs. Norton, Smith and Co., of Sydney, on behalf of Frank Osborne, of Neutral Bay, North Sydney, landowner, attacking the validity of the Federal Land Tax Act and the Land Tax Assessment Act. The plaintiff, who is stated to be the owner of land in New South Wales, of which the unimproved value exceeds £5,000, asks:—(1) For a declaration that Acts No. 21 of 1910 and No. 22 of 1910 are not within the power of the Commonwealth Parliament and are invalid; (2) for a declaration that sections 10, 11, and 12 of the sale Act No. 22 did not lawfully impose of charge any tax on the land of the plaintiff or on the plaintiff in respect of such land; (3) for an injunction to restrain the defendant, by its officers, from requiring the plaintiff to furnish returns under sections 15 and 16 of the said Act No. 22, or from valuing his land and assessing him for any tax in respect thereof. The headings of the sections, the plaintiff quotes in his writ are as follows:—Sections 10, "land tax on unimproved values." Section 11, "taxable value." Section 12 "date of ownership for the purposes of the Act." Section 15 "taxpayer to furnish returns." Section 16, "returns deemed to be only made." If pleadings are not insisted on in the case there should be nothing to prevent it coming before the Full High Court, which is to sit in Sydney on March 27. It is stated that the action has behind it a large body of landholders, who are vitally affected by the provisions of the Act. As a matter of fact, it has been said that those who have combined to test the validity of the tax hold land with an aggregate taxable value of £1,000,00, and that promises to join in it have been received from others, whose lands have a taxable value of several million pounds.

THE BULLFINCH FIELD.

A visit to Bullfinch disclosed a scene of activity, as all companies, with the exception of the Proprietary, are in full work. The operations in progress are characterised by strenuous endeavour on the part of the various managers and all seem anxious to be the first to strike a favourable development in the immediate vicinity of the big mine. Up to the present, however, it appears that nothing of that nature is to be reported for some time. The proprietary have had a couple of men timbering in the north drive. From what is known as the water shaft to-day the timberman exposed rich ore showing coarse gold freely, on the footwall side of the lode. The ore was shown to a visitor at the mine office, and if would be a rash man who would hazard a guess as to its assay value. It is undoubtedly many ounces per ton. Rich ore on view at the Proprietary is no novelty, but whereas the gold content of Bullfinch ore is usually in a fine state of division, the gold in the ore raised to-day was very coarse and this is quite a new feature. The extent of the new development is not yet ascertained, but if further work should disclose any considerable tonnage of ore of this value the development will have an important bearing on the future of the mine. Strike matters are without a change.

TO GOVERN CANADA.

APPOINTMENT OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The King's Approval.

ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The *Westminster Gazette*, to-day, says if ever there was a case which illustrated the wisdom of awaiting facts before pronouncing judgment, it may be found in the attacks on Lord Gladstone. The paper emphasises the fact that the Judge would have preferred a less serious verdict. Consequently, it says, it cannot be alleged that Lord Gladstone acted in a high-handed manner. If hanging is necessary, the journal concludes, there must be certainty that the offence has been committed.

To Assume Office in September.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

It is officially stated that the King has approved the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Canada. The Duke will assume office in September, for two years, subject to an extension. He will be accompanied by the Duchess.

Eulogies by the Press.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The papers welcome the Duke of Connaught's appointment most heartily and declare that it will be grateful to the whole Empire and strengthen the connection between the different parts of Empire. They publish laudatory reviews of the Duke's career, dwelling especially upon the success of his mission to South Africa.

The *Morning Post* says the appointment of a Royal Prince is epoch-making and marks the final stage in the evolution of the eldest Dominion into a nation equal in status to the United Kingdom.

Triumphal Procession to Guildhall.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Duke of Connaught made a triumphal progress from Clarence House to Guildhall to-day.

The procession included nearly a thousand distinguished personages, among whom were the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mr. Asquith and members of the Cabinet, many ex-Ministers, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Admirals, Generals, Lords and Commoners, Judges, representatives of the Church and of Commerce, officers of "Balmoral Castle" the vessel which conveyed His Royal Highness to South Africa, and many prominent South Africans.

The Lord Mayor received the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The entrance of their Royal Highnesses was greeted with an ovation. The cortege then proceeded to the library, headed by the City Marshal and trumpeters and the usual ceremony took place. Their Royal Highnesses were presented with an address in a gold casket which bore appropriate inscriptions in connection with the Union of South Africa.

The Duke's Reply to Address.

The Duke, replying to the address, said it had given him great satisfaction to open the First Union Parliament and also expressed his sincere gratification that the tour in South Africa and the results of his mission had received the King's warm and gracious approval. It was a genuine pleasure to know that they were also so cordially appreciated by his fellow-citizens of London.

The procession re-formed and marched to the historic Chamber. It was a regal scene and the eye was charmed with the soft brilliance of chrysanthemums and ferns, which formed part of a scheme of decoration, while one was further impressed by a group of British and South African flags on the dim wall.

Toasts at the Banquet.

At the banquet, the Duke of Connaught, responding to the Lord Mayor's toast, said he was convinced that the inauguration of the Union marked an achievement of political and social regeneration which the future would recognize as unparalelled in the history of the civilized world. He would be cold and dull, indeed, who saw, unmoved, the men gathered round the Throne, who had so lately known the horrors of war. His friend, General Botha, in a true Imperial spirit, had invited representatives of the sister Dominions. He (the Duke) had consequently enjoyed the additional pleasure of meeting Mr. Fisher, the Labour Premier of Commonwealth, Mr. Lemieux, the eloquent statesman from Canada, with which country it would soon be his pride to be closely associated, and also representatives of New Zealand.

Rt. Hon. Harcourt proposed the Union of South Africa and laid emphasis on the lasting and loving effect of the tour. He pointed out the rapidity with which events were moving in South Africa. General Hertzog himself had recently paid a tribute to the debt which the Dutch and the British alike owed to Britain. He further dwelt on the justification of the grant of self-government to leading the Union. The foundations of South Africa were well and truly laid and a great super-structure would now slowly but surely arise. Hon. Harcourt concluded by demonetrating the growing prosperity of South Africa as evidenced by the gold output and imports and exports.

GOVERNING INDIA FROM HOME.

Cabinet Control of the Viceroy.

LORD MORLEY'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 30.

A review of Mr. Chirol's book appears in an article entitled "British Democracy and Indian Government" in the "Nineteenth Century" from the pen of Lord Morley. The article deals largely with the influence of democratic Government in Britain upon the rule in India and the relations of the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy. It says that nobody will dispute that the Cabinet are just as much masters over the Viceroy as over any other servants of the Crown. The Cabinet, through the Secretary of State, have an inexpugnable right, subject to law, to dictate policy, initiate instructions, reject proposals, have the last word in every question that arises and a first word in every question that in their view ought to arise. Upon no other terms could our Indian system come within the sphere of parliamentary government.

Lord Morley concurs whole-heartedly in the importance of upholding the figure of Viceroy. Still, he goes on, any serious politician will be slow to believe that he can be constitutionally withdrawn from Ministerial control.

Lord Morley further says:—"Any pretensions to oust the House of Commons from its part and lot in Indian affairs must lead, both logically and actually, to placing the Government of India in a position of absolute irresponsibility to the governed. This is at daggers drawn with the barest rudiments of the democratic principle."

His Lordship concludes: "There is no room here for trying to read all the signs in the Indian skies. Those who know best believe that in spite of much to discourage there is much to encourage. With candour, patience and that constancy in which the nation never fails, we are justified in the good hope for years immediately before us."

AMERICO-CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

Far-reaching Anti-British Results.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The ultimate effects, both commercial and political, of the Americo-Canadian agreement continue to be much canvassed. In both Canada and Britain the feeling is forcing itself to the front that in spite of the maintenance of the principle of British preference the agreement may eventually lead to far more extensive relations, commercial and otherwise, with America to the detriment of Britain.

JAPANESE ANARCHISTS:

Sympathy in New York.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

A meeting of anarchists here denounced the Japanese executions and after the meeting had closed two thousand of those who attended marched to Broadway, intending to attack the Japanese Consulate. The Police broke up the procession and arrested ten ringleaders.

PERSIAN OUTRAGES.

Compensation to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 30.

Persia has paid Russia 14,720 tomans for the attack on the Consul-General near Shiraz, on November 25th, 1909, and 2,543 tomans for the wrecking of a Russian school-master's residence in July.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The death is announced of Lord Winterstoke.

[Lord Winterstoke of Blagdon is probably more widely known as Sir William Henry Wills, the philanthropic Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Born in 1830, he was educated at Mill Hill School and London University. In 1880, he was member for Coventry sitting as a Gladstonian and from 1895 to 1900, he was a Liberal Member for East Bristol. He was Pro-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, a Director of the Great Western Railway, President of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy and sometime Chairman of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. He was created a Baronet in 1892, and a Baron in 1905. His recreations were for a great part agricultural, comprising the breeding of Shorthorns and Shire horses, however, he was also fond of yachting and was owner of the S. Y. "Sabrina." He leaves no children.]

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The *Times* announces the death of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, at Tisbury, Wiltshire.

[The late Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, C. I. E., was born in 1837 and was educated at Woodhouse Grove. He was architectural sculptor at the Bombay School of Art from 1865 to 1875 and from the latter year up to 1893 was Principal of the Mayo College of Art and Curator of the Central Museum at Lahore. His only publication is entitled "Beast and Man in India." This appeared in 1891. Having retired from the Indian Educational Service, Mr. Kipling settled down at the country house near Salisbury from where Reuter announces his death. During Mr. Kipling's residence in Bombay, his son Rudyard was born. The artistic work of Mr. Lockwood Kipling may be seen on the outside of the Crawford Market, Bombay. Two arched compartments above the gates were designed and worked by this sculptor. The others were to have been filled in, but Mr. Kipling left Bombay before their completion.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette" and "India" left at 6 o'clock, this evening, with the English mails of the 20th instant, for Bombay and Colombo respectively.

THE "Englishman" announces the death at home of the Right Rev. Monsignor W. Tylee who was twelve years in India and for some time at Simla.

LORD GLADSTONE'S DEFENCE.

Resentment Allayed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 29

Opinion has been somewhat reassured by Lord Gladstone's statement, as it is taken as showing that he was not actuated by vague sentimentalism.

The majority, however, think that the man should have been executed, as the native mind is incapable of understanding the fine distinction between the attempted and accomplished crime in these cases.

Comment by the "Times."

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The *Times* is relieved to find that, though Lord Gladstone differs from the general view in this individual case, he accepts the position that death is an appropriate penalty for such crimes. After his statement, the journal adds, it cannot be maintained that he disregarded the Law or the special conditions of South Africa or normal South African opinion. The paper hopes that what it describes as excusable agitation will now be assuaged.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

More Money Wanted.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Irish Party appeals for funds to carry on the last stage of the Home Rule struggle. Owing to the O'Brienite attack, the last election was the most expensive for thirty years. Money is especially wanted for the continuance of the campaign in English constituencies.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN CHINA.

Russian Workmen Fear Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 30.

Three thousand Russian workmen on the Eastern Chinese Railway, fearing plague, have struck owing to the Administration refusing to send their families to Russia, and to dismiss 1,500 Chinese. The latter are working under military protection.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Elaborate Precautions Taken.

PEKING, JAN. 29.

Numerous deaths from plague continue in Manchuria. There is a notable improvement in North China, except in Shantung. Most elaborate precautions are being taken at Tsingtau, both on land and sea.

AUSTRALIAN WHARFING STRIKE.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 30.

The wharf labourers have struck on the question of wages. Inter-state shipping is paralysed.

GERMAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

It is reported in Berlin that Baron von Goltz, the German Minister at Bangkok, will replace Graf von Rex at Peking.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

The millionaire, Mr. Edward McLean, has bought the Hope diamond from Messrs Cartier Brothers, of Paris, for £60,000.

MIDNAPUR DAMAGE SUIT.

Witness's Extraordinary Statements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher during the hearing of the Midnapur damage suit Akhoy Kumar Pal, a defence witness, examined, said that Paramananda Saha came to him and asked him not to give evidence and showed witness a letter from Mr. K. B. Dutt in which it was stated that if he did not do so the Raja of Narsjole would pay him Rs. 1,000. Witness then said, "Since I gave my evidence at the Sessions various acts of oppression have been perpetrated against me—a decree was obtained against me for Rs. 300 on a false representation—and whenever any coolie or labourer comes to my house for work they are assaulted and then they are criminally prosecuted. I have not got a cook or any other servant. They have stopped my daughter's marriage. Everything had been settled in connection with that marriage, even the marriage bond had been duly entered into. I have been excommunicated by my neighbours and relatives, and Pleaders and Muktears have boycotted me." Witness is being cross-examined by Mr. Dutt.

MACDERMOTT POISONING CASE.

Chemist Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

In the case in which Frank Ross, a chemist of Chowringhee was charged with selling five grains of strychnine to F. Bennett without a license the same court acquitted the accused.

INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

Sir Henry MacMahon arrives in Calcutta early next month to take up his new post as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

THE "Bengalee" publishes a report that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is negotiating for the publication of a subsidised vernacular weekly at Dacca.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

LIGHT-HORSE BREEDING.

All people interested in light-horse breeding in this country, be they interested in the Turf which exploits the thoroughbred, or farmers, who for the most part are the breeders of light horses for riding purposes, have been giving close attention during the last few days to the Board of Agriculture's £40,000 scheme. It has been tentatively outlined on the threshold of the new breeding season, and embraces the distribution of grants in more King's premiums for sires, now grants to be known as Board's premiums, grants for the purchase of half-bred working brood mares, free nominations of approved mares to approved sires, and the purchase of sires for resale to the breeders. Detailed criticism would be unfair until such time as the proposed Advisory Board has been brought into existence for the purpose of arranging the scheme in all its details of organisation and administration. Nevertheless, several authorities, whose opinions among breeders are respected, are disposed to point to what they consider a weakness in the proposals. They first of all argue that £40,000 is not a big amount, and indeed they doubt whether it will be adequate. Whether it be adequate or not, there is no questioning the certainty that it must increase the annual production of light horses. It will stimulate existing breeders; it will bring back those who have dropped out because they could not make it pay in the past; and it will be an inducement to others to start a stud even thoughtuit be limited to a single mare. For, though a man's first consideration must be governed by the answer to the question, "Will it pay me?" it is at the same time not to be doubted for a moment that the breeding of horses yields a great deal of pleasure to the breeder, and if he can assure himself of such an absorbing interest in life he does not mind if his profits be small or even nothing at all. One might readily mention a score of prominent breeders of thoroughbreds to-day who maintain expensive studs at great personal cost, and feel themselves well repaid by the pleasure they derive, but this scheme has a far more utilitarian object. Obviously it is intended to revive the industry of light-horse breeding, and re-establish it on a remunerative basis for breeders as a whole. Having, therefore, convinced themselves that an outlay of £40,000 a year must largely increase the number of good-class hunters, overgrown polo ponies and other riding horses and cobs in the market, they then ask themselves, "Where is the increased demand coming from?" They read through the Board of Agriculture's broad scheme again, and note this somewhat vague sentence: "The Secretary of State for War has stated that the War Office will be prepared to purchase annually a certain number of the remount horses at three years old." Do the War Office intend to buy more horses each year than in the past? Much depends on the answer to this question. In normal times such as the present, when no war demand exists, only about 3,000 horses are bought annually for the Army. Even though horses, in future, are to be taken from the breeders a year earlier than hitherto, the War Office, unless their future requirements are considerably altered, will not obtain more horses. Thus there remains the problem of what is to become of the big surplus made up chiefly of those misfits which are of no good for the hunting field, but which are admirable for cavalry, artillery, and transport purposes. The trade demand for light horses is not increasing with the steady development of motor traction. In their report the Horses Supply Committee said: "Hunter and riding pony breeding offers the smallest chance of profit, not because the prices of the best are not adequate—the best, those which will make high-class hunters or polo ponies, will always command good prices—but because it is more and more difficult to dispose of the misfits except at a loss. Mechanical traction has greatly diminished the demand for these misfits, and though no doubt there will always be a limited market for them, it is likely to decline rather than increase in the future. Hence if breeders of hunters and riding ponies are to be encouraged, some prospect must be afforded them of disposing satisfactorily of those animals which, though perfectly serviceable, yet will not command high prices for the purposes for which they were intended. These are the very horses for the Army, and it is here that the War Office could assist. . . . Whether that number (3,000 annually) is sufficient or not to provide for a rapid mobilisation is not within the province of your committee to say." It thus becomes clear that as time goes on the market for light horses, particularly the hunting and polo misfits, must become narrower, until the breeders will only be able to look to the War Office for purchasers. Will the War Office, as the guardians of national defence, maintain our horse-supply on a war footing, so as to be prepared for any emergence, or be content with the old unsatisfactory state of things? On their action must depend the success or failure of the Board of Agriculture's £40,000 scheme.

REGULARS IN COMMAND OF TERRITORIALS.

A matter that is occasioning a considerable amount of anxiety in Territorial circles is the increasing tendency shown by the authorities to appoint Regular and retired officers to Territorial commands. When the Territorial scheme was first expounded emphasis was laid upon the fact that in time the citizen force would grow to be entirely self-contained; that gradually, as a generation of more competent Territorial officers was created, these would be able and fit to rise to command, not only their own battalion, as in the past, but brigades. Judging by the emphasis with which this hope was expressed, there can be little doubt but at that time such a state of things was considered desirable; not only would it give Territorial officers something to look forward to and to work for, but it would be economical in the matter of pay and allowances, and the citizen force would no longer constitute a drain upon the corps of regular officers. It was suggested that in the course of time adjutants, brigade majors, and brigadiers for the Territorial Force would all be appointed from amongst the officers of that force, provided suitable men were to be found. That was the theory. In practice exactly the opposite has occurred. Within the past year, eleven vacancies for brigadiers have become vacant, and they have one and all been filled by Regular officers. Many adjutancies and brigade majorships have also fallen vacant, but not a single Territorial officers has been appointed to fill such a post. At the present moment in the whole Territorial Army there is only one Territorial brigade major and one Territorial adjutant. Have the authorities reconsidered their opinion or is it that their hopes have been disappointed, and that no Territorial officers fit to fill the vacant posts could be found? There is only one other solution of the matter, and that is, those Territorial officers who are fitted do not desire to take up the appointment, because the remuneration offered is ridiculously out of proportion to the work entailed and the time required.

FAITH v. DISCIPLINE.

Life-long imprisonment on account of one's religious belief smacks more of the Middle Ages than of the twentieth century, but that is what seems to await a soldier named Naumann, who appeared on Monday before the chief court-martial of the Third Army Corps in Berlin, charged with insubordination. The young man is an Adventist, and, poring over the Scriptures in his religious zeal, had convinced himself that the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath, which was to be kept holy, and on which no manner of work was to be done. But when he was drawn for military service between three and four years ago, found that this belief had very unpleasant consequences for him. All went well for a day or two, and he proved himself an intelligent and industrious recruit, but when Saturday arrived he flatly refused to go on duty. Minor punishments and remonstrances were absolutely without effect on him. He merely repeated calmly and firmly that his conscience forbade him to perform any kind of labour on the Sabbath, and that no human laws or penalties could make him waver in his obedience to the word of God. Repetition aggravated his offence against military code till finally it was necessary to indict him before the higher tribunals. The unusual fervour of his faith and his obstinate persistence in the observance of his religious principles were considered so abnormal that the idea was put forward that he must be of unsound mind, and the authorities evidently hoped to escape from awkward dilemma by obtaining an expert pronouncement to this effect, and getting him off their hands. At any rate, a number of doctors were called to give their opinions as to his sanity. The presiding judge seemed completely puzzled by Naumann's attitude which he asked him to explain to the Court. The accused replied, simply but decisively, "I was sworn in with a Christian oath, and therefore cannot be under an obligation to violate the Command-ments of God and work on the Sabbath. One must regard God as the highest authority, and obey Him in the first place." The president appears to have preferred not to pursue the argument along this line, for he let reasons drop, and tried the effect of threats. He told Naumann that if he persevered in his refusal to go on duty on a Saturday he would in all likelihood, spend the whole of his life behind prison walls, and asked him if, in view of that fact, he still remained obdurate. To this Naumann replied tranquilly, and without hesitation, "certainly." The experts were of course as invariably, diametrically opposed to one another, though each side declared its view to be the final and unanimous verdict of science. The "scientific senate" of the military medical university solemnly declared that Naumann was under the influence of an "exaggerated idea which could not be called morbid." It was, continued these savants, "only necessary to look round one in life, and one saw fanatics and martyrs enough in other fields." On the other hand, the non-military alienists seemed quite satisfied that such unusual stubbornness in religious conviction was in itself sufficient evidence of irresponsibility. No one seems to have thought that a religious belief differing from his could be both sane and legitimate. The Court took the view that it was the former only, and confirmed the sentence of five years and six months' imprisonment passed on Naumann by the lower tribunal. The accused has appealed to the final instance, the Imperial court-martial. If it should find against him he will, unless pardoned, have to choose between spending the rest of his days in prison and the abandonment of his religious belief.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Tampering with Bookmaker's Ticket.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

A charge of forging with the alleged intention of cheating has been preferred by Mr. H. B. Baruchs, Turf Accountant, against one Jallaludin, a Mauomesan, before the Special Contonment Magistrate of Poona, Mr. B. V. Mudeliar. From the complaint, it appears that the accused on September 24, last at Poona backed a horse called Salanic and was given a ticket bearing the figures Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. The horse won the race and the accused sent one Kashinath Ganoo, Store Clerk of the Lincolnshire Regiment to collect the amount. On the complainant examining it he saw that the figures had been altered to Rs. 150 to Rs. 100. As he had only given one such ticket about the horse, he suspected the man and asked him to bring the person to whom the ticket belonged. At the same time the complainant showed the ticket to two gentlemen standing near his stall, namely, Colonel A. Turner, Idspector General of Ordinance and Mr. Gell, Arsistant Inspector General of Police.

A little later, Jalalludin presented a ticket but then it was found that he had erased the two noughts thus reducing the amounts to the original figures. Seeing the two gentlemen standing there, the accused got alarmed and went away, leaving the ticket in the possession of the complainant. Subsequently he absconded to Hyderabad and was brought to-day on an extradition warrant and placed before the Special Cantonment Magistrate, who remanded him to custody.

PHYSIQUE IN INDIAN ARMY.

Qualified Instruction Authorised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

In view to maintaining the present standard of physical training in the Indian Army, the Government of India have authorised the following establishment of qualified instructors to be maintained in the Indian units:—Indian Cavalry, four instructors; Indian Infantry—including the three corps of Sappers and Miners—eight instructors.

Sanction has also been accorded to a grant of Rs. 60 and Rs. 84 per annum to each Indian cavalry and infantry regiment respectively for distribution to all or any of the instructors as extra duty pay under the orders of the officer commanding the unit concerned.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a class of physical training at the Central Gymnasium, Ambala, next month. The Government of India have also sanctioned the appointment of two additional Colour Sergeants to give instruction to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JAN. 30.

The trial of Padmanabha Iyer, a Brahmin and by trade a Swadeshi shopkeeper, one of the accused implicated in the recent Tinnevelly Riots Case, who evaded arrests for a long time, was concluded before the local Sessions Judge. The charge against the accused, was that he was a member of a gang of rioters, who incited the people to close their shops and took part in setting fire to public buildings. Both the assessors were of opinion that the accused was guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Conference at Midnapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Midnapur District Co-operative Credit Conference began last evening, Mr. Saroda Charun Mitter, an ex-Judge, presiding.

In the course of a lengthy speech, the Chairman, said: "The initial difficulty in the formation of associations is the almost inextricable indebtedness of those very persons to relieve whom it should be the Society's first endeavour. The incubus of debt, consisting mainly of usurious interest and compound interest, which swells the burden in geometrical progression, is not infrequently too heavy to remove, and persons with such burdens on them are generally the most troublesome members. The greatest caution is necessary in dealing with persons who are practically the slaves of Mahajans. The money-lender is generally a Shylock, and mercy is a rare element in his mental constitution. The present Indian Act for the relief of insolvent debtors is not available to those whose debts are less than Rs. 500, and very few of the ryots or labourers can obtain protection under the Act. There is no protection in the regulation districts of Bengal like that in the Sontal Parganas or the Chota Nagpur Division. For the reduction of debts, for the greater expansion and successful practice of co-operative principles, we may fairly ask the Government to legislate."

MAJOR BEACKHAM, Secretary to the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, who is on tour in Burma, left on Sunday for Mandalay.

HINDU SCHOOLS' PRIZE-GIVING.

Speech by H. E. the Governor.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided at the prize-giving of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities Schools and the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the G. T. Boarding School held yesterday in the Hall of the Boarding School buildings, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. There was a large attendance. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were received by Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and others and conducted to the dais.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, welcoming their Excellencies said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In opening to-day's proceedings, it gives me great pleasure to accord, on behalf of the managing committee, and on my own account, a hearty welcome to Your Excellencies and express our sincere thanks for the kindness with which Your Excellencies have graced with your august presence to-day's interesting ceremonial. We have the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of probably the most benevolent and catholic of these institutions—the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding School, where selected youths of talents, but insufficient means, are provided with free board and lodge, and all other expenses of Collegiate education, and there will be the unveiling ceremony of my father's bust in connection therewith at the hands of Your Excellency. We have every reason to feel proud of the splendid results achieved by this institution; and to me personally it cannot but be a matter for highest gratification to note that the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding school can claim as its own some of the most prominant members of the learned professions and the public life of the day:—Two diwans, six solicitors, nine M.A.'s, over forty High Court pleaders, six doctors, one deputy collector, three sub-judges, two mamlatdars, and one civil engineer. I know well that all these ex-alumni of our boarding school cherish for it lively feelings of grateful affection and have most cheerfully joined in the celebration of the jubilee. I have no desire to make any invidious distinction, but I may be permitted to express my special appreciation of the lead taken in this movement by Mr. Prabhashanker D. Patni, C. I. E., Diwan of Bhownagar, Messrs. Madhavji Virji and Devidas J. Desai, solicitors.

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

I may mention that a special feature of our high school is the systematic religious and moral instruction, which is given in all the classes in school hours, and which, judging from four years' experience, has taken a firm hold of the boys and proved highly successful. The school is growing in popularity and we have had recently to sanction a large extension of the existing buildings. The Sanskrit Pathshala aims at combining modern secular education with high Sanscrit learning of the old type, and the Shastries it turns out are men of a superior kind indeed. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing our entire satisfaction at the manner in which the heads of these institutions, Messrs. Padhye Ghody, Bhaidas and their assistants are discharging their duties.

Charities like these, however richly endowed in the beginning, cannot but welcome the addition of funds, which enable them to extend the beneficent work they are doing. It gives me, therefore, great pleasure to bring to Your Excellencies' notice the munificent donation of a lakh of rupees, which has been recently made to the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding Fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Lalji Bhimji.

In conclusion let me again express my gratitude to Your Excellencies and also my best thanks to the other guests of the evening.

Mr. Madhavji Virji, requesting His Excellency to unveil the bust of the late Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal, said he esteemed it a high and honourable privilege to have an opportunity of addressing this assembly on behalf of the boarders, past and present of the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding School, and of very briefly telling them what noble and useful work had been done by this Institution in its life of now a quarter of a century. The Boarding School was opened on the 8th February 1854, by that liberal and sympathetic statesman, whose name was so worthily connected with another educational institution, which marked the devotion and self-sacrifice of some of their countrymen in the cause of education, the Fergusson College. The first batch of Boarders was admitted in the year 1885 and the Bording School might now safely claim its own in every part of this Presidency. It had been the means of bestowing upon this Presidency a large number of honorable and useful citizens, and had played an important part in the spread of education and enlightenment in many a home, both rich and poor. During the quarter of a century, there had been admitted into this Institution 231 Free Boarders, 69 of them had passed out as Undergraduates, and 119 as Graduates in Arts, and 6 Graduates in Medicine, having taken the degree of Licenciate of Medicine and Surgery. When the question came before the Committee as to the proper disposition of the Funds collected for the celebration of this occasion, the one dominating sentiment among the members was in some manner to fitly express their humble gratitude towards the munificent founder and they had given form to that desire in the bust of Sheth Gocouldas Tejpal. Men of catholic charity of the type of Sheth Gocouldas Tejpal were rare in every community and those present in all humility trusted and prayed that even long, long after all material monuments of Seth Gocouldas Tejpal had passed away his memory would always live in the warm and grateful hearts of generations of men and women who had owed their education and relief from suffering to the generosity of his large liberal and far sighted charities.

The report of the Schools having been read, the pupils went through a programme of songs, recitations and gymnastic feats.

His Excellency then unveiled the bust of the late Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal, and her Excellency gave away the prizes to the successful students.

Mr. Chhabildas Lakhmidas then said that his uncle Mr. Lalji Bhimji died in March last and his late father Mr. Luxmidas Bhimji who was then alive decided to give a donation of a lakh of rupees to a deserving institution in memory of the speaker's late uncle. His father made up his mind to give the donation to this Institution and made an offer of this donation to the Managing Committee who accepted it. But before he could put into execution his wishes he (Mr. Luxmidas Bhimji) unfortunately died on 8th December last and it had fallen to their lot to carry out his wishes, and they were fortunate to have the opportunity of doing so by the hands of His Excellency. On behalf of their family the speaker had the honour to hand his Excellency the promised donation in Government Paper of the nominal value of one lac of rupees which His Excellency would kindly hand over to the Trustees of the Gocouldas Tejpal Charities to be utilised in the terms of his father's letter to the Managing Committee.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, addressing the assembly, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas has said, we have met together this evening for a double purpose, the prize-giving to the pupils of three valuable institutions, and to do honour to the great citizen who founded them. The programme of our proceedings contains the item "Speech by the Governor," and I wish I were better able to do justice to the occasion. I find my task a difficult one, because the extent of the charities which Bombay and Cutch owe to the late Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal and their wide scope are almost bewildering. The beautiful little hospital which bears his name is a permanent memorial which is known to all; but probably many here present do not know how far his generosity extended. The amount which he originally set apart for the good of his fellow men swelled in time to 18 1-2 lakhs of which the larger portion was devoted to purposes of education. As we have been told, his beneficence now maintains no less than 26 institutions all working in various ways for the good of the people and especially of the poorer classes. He provided assistance for Hindu widows who are too often in sore need of it, for destitute children, for funeral ceremonies, and for marriage portions to poor girls of the Bhatia community. He founded scholarships to bring forward deserving students, and two temples, one in Bombay and one in Kothara, were built out of the Dharma funds established from his benefactions. It is quite impossible to estimate the sum-total of good which has been accomplished in these various directions by the benevolence of Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal. The best work that men do can never be brought to the test of figures, and imagination fails to supply any idea of the number of people whose lives have been cheered and elevated as the result of the noble and far-reaching schemes of one large-hearted man. Charles Kingsley bids us remember that "the good of every good deed remains and breeds and works on for ever," and that is true in a special sense of education of the right kind and of charities wisely administered. The one may prove the starting point of careers, each a centre of good influences far radiating into the distant future. The other may raise and save the helpless and the suffering, bringing back hope to sad lives and opening out spheres of usefulness to those who might have sunk under the burden of neglect and poverty.

To-day we are particularly concerned with the Boarding School which has attained the Silver Jubilee. It is a special feature of this valuable institution that, at a time when there was very little hostel accommodation in Bombay, it not only recognized the need but provided free boarding for a large number of students. As the Report has told us it had an average attendance of 579 boys last year, and there are 49 free Boarders. In all I understand that since the opening of the School 223 free and 118 paying Boarders have been admitted, and that the latter class ceased to exist in 1899 when the Khatau brothers made a generous addition to the free list. When a good institution has been started, it will often happen that assistance is forthcoming from those who are inspired by the example of the founder. Thus, in addition to the provisions to which I have referred, the brother and the widow of the late Mr. Lalji Bhimji have carried out his wishes by giving a donation of one lakh to increase the number of free boarders. We all regret that Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, a member of the Managing Committee of the Charities for many years, was not spared to be here to-day, but we do not forget that he lived to be instrumental in carrying out the wishes of his brother and in perpetuating the name of Mr. Lalji Bhimji as a public benefactor. I am interested to know that it has been decided that half of the new free boarders shall be students of the Institute of Science on the success of which I have set my heart. I shall not be here to see its completion; but I feel sure that in years to come it will make a deep impress upon education in the Presidency and will help to develope the practical side of character which India must need more and more as commerce and industry advance. I am glad to know that this provision has already been made for the boarding off some of the students who will come to Bombay for science teaching, and I hope that the Lalji Bhimji free boarders will be carefully selected so that the best advantage may be taken of the opportunities which the Science Institute will afford. The report states that, in the Gocouldas Tejpal High School, religious instruction is given to all classes and in school hours to Hindu boys, and there is also moral instruction of an undenominational character. All who believe that such teaching is essential to the making of good citizens must rejoice that it is provided. When one considers the large number of ex-pupils of this School who are now leading useful and honoured careers in many walks of life, one may well believe that they carried away with them something higher than what is ordinarily regarded as education.

To the prize winners to-day I should like to say that I hope you will never forget what you owe to Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal and that when you enter upon the arena of life you will endeavour to follow his example. You may not have wealth to dispose of; but remember that the small acts of kindness count, and that to all of us the accomplishment of some real good is possible. Be sure that the only true happiness lies in this direction, and that as Emerson has said "the reward for a thing well done is to have done it."

My wife and I are grateful for the kindly welcome you have given us, and we assure you that it is a great pleasure to us to play a part in honouring the memory of Sheth Gocaldas Tejpal of whose public spirit, broadly conceived generosity and wise discrimination any country may well be proud. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to their Excellencies and the proceedings terminated.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

Bombay Claiming to be "Royal City."

Mr. F. F. Gordon has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation: "A great and historic event in the annals of the City of Bombay is fixed to take place in December next when Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress will land in Bombay on their way to Delhi for their Coronation.

In the opinion of this Corporation such steps as are seemly and proper should be taken for Bombay City to lay claim to the distinction of ranking thereafter as a Royal City on the precedent which has obtained in Great Britain on historic occasions of the visit of the monarch to important cities. Such a Charter, is of course, the prerogative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but in view of the possibility of the Corporation's prayer being heard a small Committee be appointed to consider the matter and take such steps as may be desirable and report thereon to the Corporation."

ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

Tongawala Shot Dead.

At Bassein-road station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Sunday morning, the report of a gun-shot followed by cries of murder, was heard on the road just outside the railway station. From enquiries, it appears that a Mr. De Gama, whose Bombay address is Star Mansions, Colaba, proceeded by the night train on Saturday last to Bassein on a shooting excursion. He reached Bassein-road station yesterday morning at half-past 1 o'clock and remained on the station in the waiting room until 5 a. m. Mr. Gama had written to his friends at Bassein to send a tonga to the station at 4 a. m. As the tonga did not arrive till 5 a. m. Mr Gama left the waiting-room and went out on the road, outside the station to engage a tonga. He found tonga in charge of a tongawalla and asked him to take him to Bassein. The tongawalla asked for Rs. 6, while Mr. Gama offered Rs. 3, which he raised to Rs. 5. As the tongawalla would not accept any reduction, it has been alleged that words passed between them. It was further alleged that Mr. Gama returned to the waiting-room, picked up his gun, which was a double-barrelled breech loader, loaded with two buckshot cartridges, and returned to the tongawala. Again some words passed, and it has been alleged, that Mr. Gama fired at the tongawala. The shots entered the right side of his throat and the man dropped down and died in a few minutes. Mr. Gama returned to the station.

THE ACCUSED DISARMED.

Constable Parasram of the Railway Police, on hearing the report and the alarm of murder raised by men outside the station, went up to Mr. Gama to disarm him, followed by Constable Mahadev. As Mr. Gama would not give up the gun, both the policemen closed with him, when the other cartridge went off, but with no serious result. The shots struck the wall of the waiting room. The policemen took charge of the gun and arrested Mr. Gama.

The tongawalla, whose name was Ramsukh alias Motigir Mathuragir, was about twenty years of age. His body was sent to the Assistant Surgeon, Bassein, for post-mortem examination. Fifty-one cartridges were recovered, carried by Mr. Gama. The accused had a number of nail-marks on his left hand and he was sent to hospital. These nail-marks are alleged to have been caused by the tongawala. Inspector R. R. Mirza of the Railway Police proceeded to Bassein, on hearing of the occurrence and as the alleged offence, was committed outside the railway fencing, Mr Gama was handed over to the Bassein Police. Mr. Gama was placed before Mr. Moisey, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Bassein, on a charge of the murder of Rams

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, appearing in the Australian papers, are later than the last English Mail :—

Attack on Police.

London, Jan. 15.

Charles Arthur, the burglar, who fired a constable in London, last month, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. On the evening of December 26, the accused was detected by Constable Haytread in the act of burglariously entering a public house, and made off with the constable in pursuit. The policeman eventually came up with the burglar and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued the constable in the end proving victorious. During the struggle, Arthur drew a revolver and fired four shots at the constable, but each shot missed its mark.

It was stated in Court that Arthur was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in 1902, for shooting at three constables in Spitalfields.

Shipping Disasters.

Bremen, Jan. 13.

The German steamer Mariarus foundered yesterday at Norderney, a small island lying three miles off the coast of the Prussian district of East Friesland. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

The whole of the crew of the steamer Selby Abbey, bound from Hull to Rotterdam, which was driven ashore at Hinderibirg, near the Hook of Holland, have been rescued.

Russian "Terrorists."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.

A gang of "terrorists" attacked the railway station at Warsaw yesterday, and after killing two railway officials proceeded to rob the waiting passengers on the platform. On leaving the station, they assailed and robbed two pedestrians, one of whom they killed. They then made their escape.

The Coronation.

London, Jan. 14.

The route for the King's Procession, on June 23, in connection with the Coronation ceremonies will include Piccadily, Fleet-street, the Mansion House, Boroughroad, and Westminster Bridge. The procession will be seven miles in length. The Spithead naval review will bring together the most powerful fleet that has been ever assembled.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.

The Canadian members of Parliament are in favour of the entire Dominion House of Commons attending the King's Coronation. The suggestion has been made that the legislators should journey to London aboard the Canadian cruiser Niobe.

London, Jan 15.

The High Commissioners and Agents General for the Colonies have been interviewed concerning a newspaper suggestion that representatives of the colonies should be invited to become office-bearers at the actual Coronation ceremony. It is agreed that any such initiative on the part of King George would be hailed with unbounded enthusiasm throughout the oversea dominions.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

London, Jan 15.

The shipowners are not perturbed regarding the threatened international strike of sailors and firemen during the Coronation period. Mr. Orbell, organizer of the Dockers' Union, is sceptical over the matter, possibly owing to the lack of organisation among the sailors and firemen.

The shipowners of Glasgow consider that it is not necessary for them to take special steps to counteract Mr. Wilson's policy.

A Reservoir Bursts.

Madrid, Jan. 14.

A spring under the masonry caused the bursting of a reservoir at Huelva, 68 miles west of Seville. The disaster occurred during the night, and the torrent of water overwhelmed five huts inhabited by employees at the reservoir. Huelva is the port for the Rio Tinto copper mines. Sections of the railway leading to the mines were destroyed, and a train laden with ore derailed. The fireman was killed outright and the driver had both legs amputated. There were at least eleven fatalities as a result of the disaster.

Fire in Swiss Hotel.

Berne, Jan. 13.

A fire broke out in the Grand Hotel Continental, at Montreux, "the Swiss Nice," early yesterday morning, and spread with great rapidity. A number of the guests, forced to the top storey by the advancing flames, were rescued through the burning roof.

Tragedy on a Ferry Boat.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.

A tragic incident took place on a San Francisco ferry boat yesterday afternoon. A passenger entered a lavatory where a dynamite explosion occurred shortly afterwards, and an investigation revealed a man's dismembered remains. The passengers, several of whom were injured by the flying fragments of woodwork, were thrown into a state of panic, and attempted to lower the boats. Calmness was, however, soon restored by the assurances of the crew. The victim of the explosion, who has not yet been identified, is supposed to have committed suicide.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.

The man who was killed by the explosion on the San Francisco ferry boat has Been identified. He was a mining engineer of Norwegian birth, named Norbom. His widow asserts that her husband did not commit suicide, but that he was murdered. He had worked for years in South Africa, and was in fear of a man who shadowed him.

Industrial Strife.

THE PORTUGUESE STRIKES.

Lisbon, Jan. 14.

The portuguese railway companies have offered the men on strike an increase of wages to the extent of £80,000 annually, a working day of nine hours, and free passes to the employees and their families. They explain that the shareholders have received no dividends for 20 years, and that debenture holders have received only portion of their interest.

The strikers, however, insist upon the concession of their full demands. They are now in possession of the managerial and executive offices, and have appropriated books and documents. The Government refuse to lend the companies military aid to enable them to regain their property.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

TROUBLE AT LISBON GASWORKS.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.

The strike on the Portuguese railways has terminated. The concessions made to the strikers include 20 days' leave on full pay.

The employees at the Lisbon gasworks went out on strike yesterday. The services of naval stokers were requisitioned to relight the furnaces, and as the employees threatened opposition to this proceeding troops were summoned to disperse them.

Spurious "Old Masters."

WEALTHY WIDOW DUPED.

Paris, Jan. 15.

At Tours in December last, Mrs. Paine, widow of the "American Copper King," instituted legal proceedings against a man falsely posing as Count D'Aulby for the recovery of £40,000 paid him for spurious pictures. Some of the pictures were signed "Corot" and others purported to be originals by Murillo, Titian, and Correggio. Mrs. Paine stated that she had discovered that the pseudo Count was a son of a tailor living at Braintree, in Essex, England. Mrs. Paine subsequently withdrew the charges she had laid against the accused, but the State took up the prosecution.

D'Aulby has now been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. His wife, who was also prosecuted for swindling, was acquitted.

Storms in Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 15.

Many snowstorms have been reported from various parts of the country, particularly the north.

A railway train, filled with passengers, is snowed up at Otero, near Segovia, and as the passengers are without food strenuous efforts are being made to rescue them.

The Governor of Leon reports that at Puebla, near De Jardon, yesterday, an avalanche swept into a river a locomotive and eight waggons belonging to a train that had been held up by snow 20ft. deep.

In many places on the railways the tunnels and arches are blocked up. Several trains have been buried.

A storm caused great havoc at Cadiz, Gijon, and Vigo. At those places 80 vessels were either destroyed or damaged.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Berlin, Jan. 15.

Mr. Marconi has acquired the interest of the German wireless telegraphic companies, thus ending the competition between the Marconi and the Telefunken systems, so far as the German mercantile marine is concerned.

The Hamburg-American and the North German-Lloyd companies were hitherto the only German lines in communication with Marconi stations. Henceforth all the German shipping lines will be able to exchange messages with the Marconi and the German wireless stations afloat and ashore. There will soon be 150 German ships equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus on a uniform system.

A Mystery of the Sea.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.

When the schooner Emma H. put into Halifax yesterday, the crew reported that the vessel had encountered severe gales, and had been compelled to abandon her projected voyage to Victoria, in British Columbia. They stated that the captain had been lost overboard during the voyage across the Atlantic. Suspicions of the truth of the story told by the crew were aroused by the fact that the vessel bore not the slightest appearance of a rought passage. It is believed that the crew had conspired to murder the captain.

Jewellery Robbery.

Geneva, Jan. 16.

In August last, Mrs. Bacon (sister-in-law of Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.), was robbed while at St. Moritz Dorf of £9,000 worth of jewellery. Her French maid, Madama Cattaneo, and the latter's husband (Cesare Cattaneo) were arrested in connection with the theft and on Saturday last they were found guilty Cesare Cattaneo was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with banishment for life subsequently, and his wife was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and to banishment for 10 years.

Mexican Revolutionaries.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.

Efforts to organise a filibustering expedition into Mexico, to aid the revolutionaries has been made in several Canadian cities, Vancouver included. Men who took part in the South African campaigns have been approached. Two hundred pounds a month is being offered, the money, it is understood, being furnished by wealthy corporations, who hope to benefit by the overthrow of the Dictatorship exercised by President Diaz.

THE MASCOTT EXPLOSION.

Owner Exonerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan, 30.

The finding of the Magistrate in the Mascott explosion was delivered to-day. The four victims were held to have met their deaths as the result of an accidental explosion of vapour in the hold, probably generated from the plant used therein. No blame attaches to the owner.

"HITABADI" SECURITY CASE.

Publication to be Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day in the "Hitabadi" security case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate made the rule absolute, calling upon Benode Behari Chuckerbutty to deposit five thousand rupees,

LATER.

The Proprietors of the "Hitabadi," a vernacular paper of this place of which a security was required, have decided to cease publishing their daily edition from to-morrow. It is understood that their decision has been arrived at as the result of the Government's demand for a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

The Mag Mela Festival.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

Yesterday was a big Mela and a half-price day at the Exhibition, the majority of visitors being pilgrims assembled at the banks of the rivers. By half-past four in the afternoon, over fifty thousand people had passed the turnstiles.

Miss Gauhar Jahan gave her last concert last night before a crowded house. Her engagement has been a great financial success. The singer was presented by Mr. Murray, the Secretary, with a gold medal on behalf of the committee for her Indian music and singing.

To-day is the feast of Amawas, the biggest bathing day in the Mag Mela festival, and immense crowds have begun to assemble at the junction of the sacred rivers.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

Mr. B. J. B. Stephens was examined to-day on behalf of the prosecution in the case against D. Clark, J. B. Birch and Gupta at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court before Mr. Justice Robinson and a jury. Mr. De-Glanville, on behalf of the defence, objected to his being examined as his entire evidence as given in the Lower Court was irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Young, on behalf of the Crown, contended that prior to his returning, fictitious reports were circulated regarding an alleged anthrax outbreak. The Judge after considerable argument disallowed the evidence as to terms of the agreement between Stephen's firm and Green and Co. He allowed the evidence to be given in regard to Clark trading in elephants in large numbers in the name of Green and Co. Stephens deposed to his firm having contracted for the purchase of 100 to 150 elephants from Green and Co. negotiations of which were conducted by Clark. In cross-examination by the Defence Counsel witness said that prices of the purchase were good enough to make a fair commercial profit, Clark was paid by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation over twelve lakhs of rupees between November 1906 and April 1907. The case is proceeding.

MR. A. F. M. ABDUL ALI, M.A., F.R.S.L. Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh, has been elected a member of the East India Association, of London. He is about to contribute a series of articles on Indian subjects to the Association's journal, the "Asiatic Quarterly Review."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Municipal Water Rate.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

The debate on the Budget Estimates was resumed. On the last occasion the Corporation had postponed consideration of the water rate question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, had moved: That the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Chapter 8, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that the Water Tax leviable on buildings and lands under Section 140 (a) of the said Act, be levied for the year 1911-12 at the rate of 3 3-8 per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively. That the Budget Estimate in respect of the revenue for the year from water be adopted at Rs. 19,55,000.

In accordance with notice of motion the following amendment had been proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry: That the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Chapter 8 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that the Water Tax leviable on buildings and lands under Section 140 (a) of the said Act, be levied for the year 1911-12 at the rate of 3 1-4 per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively. That the Budget Estimate in respect of revenue for the year from water be adopted at Rs. 19,48,000, the rate for water supplied for trade proposes being retained at annas 8 per 1,000 gallons.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Since the last meeting the Municipal Commissioner had addressed a letter to the Corporation in which that officer stated that in view of the discussion that had taken place he wrote to inform them that the excess of Rs. 80,000 of receipts over expenditure could be expended usefully on miscellaneous minor works connected with the water supply.

This letter has been fully published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

In view of this letter, Dr. Sukhia withdrew the following two amendments to move which he had given previous notice: "That the rate for water charge by meter measurements for trade purposes and Port Trust properies should be raised from Ans. 7 and Ans. 6 1-2 to Ans. 8 per 1,000 gallons as charged for milch cattle stables, and livery stables and buildings in the City and that for Railways should be raised from Ans. 6 1-2 to Ans. 9 per 1,000 gallons, and consequentially the charge for water tax on valuation be reduced from 3 3-8 per cent to 3 per cent. And that the rate for water charge by meter measurements for Railways and Port Trust properties should be raised from Ans. 6 1-2 to Ans. 11 and Ans. 8, respectively, per 1,000 gallons and consequentially the charge for water-tax on valuation be reduced from 3 3-8 per cent. to 3 per cent."

Dr. Dinshah Bomonji Master then moved as an amendment:—"That the Budget Estimate in respect of the revenue for the year 1911-12 from water be adopted at Rs. 20,05,000, the rate for trade purposes being retained at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

"2 That the Commissioner be requested to submit through the Standing Committee at an early date proposals for improving the filtering arrangements for the City and other necessary works to be carried out during the year 1911-12 towards which the surplus water revenue may be spent in the best interest of the City."

Mr. Wadia observed that he was in favour of spending money over necessary minor works in connection with the Water Supply. He even went so far as to say that the water rate on meter and other supply might be increased and the Commissioner might be permitted to utilise two or three lakhs of rupees which could be raised by an increased taxation. He did not agree with those who stated that industry and trade were given extra privilege. Those concerned in industry and trade were as much rate-payers as the general tax-payers.

Mr. Readymoney was of opinion that till the outcry for water had subsided, they should not reduce rate of water charges for the purposes of industry.

Mr. Haji Yusuf said that he was interested in industry, as much as in milch cattle stables and also in building houses and chawls, besides being a house owner himself, he would be profitted by the reduction of water charge, in any one of these heads, but in justice and equity he urged that encouragement should be given to industry.

Mr. A. M. Tod was in favour of Dr Master's amendment which covered the Commissioner's suggestion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla explained at length the basis of levying the water tax. He pointed out that tenants paying large amount of monthly rents paid something like Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per thousand gallons, while the labourers living in a two and four rupees room paid only two annas per one thousand gallons. This principle was adopted to enable the poor people to utilise water in sufficiently large quantity for the sake of general sanitation of the City. If the rate was equally divided the labouring class would have to pay so much that they would demand very high wages. The industry was thus indirectly benefitted by the present method.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha said that it was not sound finance to reduce any taxation when the revenue and expenditure just balanced. With regard to the water rate, Mr. Wacha remarked that the act ruled that only the surplus water could be sold to industry and trade. That being so that could not very well give water at a cheaper rate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy, in reply, said that when the Standing Committee suggested that Rs. 50,000 might be given away in the interest of industry, they had Commissioner's recommendation to do so. Now that the Commissioner had made another suggestion he would commend Dr. Master's amendment which was on lines of the Commissioner's recommendation.

On a division Dr. Master's amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the Budget.

ALL NIGHT LIGHTING.

When the item for lighting expenditure was reached, Mr. Jamsedeji A. Wadia moved as an amendment: "That the Corporation are of opinion that it is unnecessary to light all the lamps in the City on moonlight nights and that the lighting of streets which it may be considered unnecessary to light during such nights should be dispensed with. That the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1911-12, for the Public Works (Engineer's) Department, Streets and Buildings, including a provision of Rs. 5,127 for New Work as per Item No. 27 of Statement No. 13, printed at page 115 of the Budget, and including a special provision of Rs. 40,183 for clearing, lighting and repairing Port Trust Wharves Roads, be adopted at Rs. 13,52,881, the Standing Committee's estimate being reduced by Rs. 50,000."

Mr. Pherozo C. Sethna moved another amendment: "That the Corporation are of opinion that it is unnecessary to light all the lamps in the City throughout the night on moonlight nights and that the lamps of Streets which were previously only partially lighted during moonlight nights should be put out after midnight on such nights. That the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure, for the year 1911-12, for the Public Works (Engineer's) Department, Streets and buildings, including a provision of Rs. 5,127 for New Works as per Item No. 27 of Statement No. 13, printed at page 115 of the Budget, and including a special provision of Rs 40,183 for cleaning, lighting and repairing Port Trust Wharves Roads, be adopted at Rs 13,78,881, the Standing Committee's estimate being reduced by Rs. 24,000."

Dr. Collie was against making any reduction in lighting expenditure. He was of opinion that Bombay streets were not satisfactorily lighted.

Dr. Sukhia was against stopping lighting street lamps on moonlight nights.

Mr Mistry was in favour of the amendment of Mr. Wadia.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman considered it was bad economy to save money spent on lighting street lamps on moonlight nights.

The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla was in favour of Mr. Pherozo Sethna's amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr Manmohandas Ramji suggested that the grant for lighting be not disturbed, but it should be left to the Commissioner to effect any saving on the lines of Mr Sethna's amendment and utilise the saving on improving the lighting in the Northern parts of the city.

Mr Jehangir Petit did not think there were enough reasons shown to reverse to the old system of lighting. And by this time the members were convinced that there was no street which could be lighted for a part of the night.

Mr Baptista pointed out that no care was made out by the mover of either amendment.

Mr. A. M. Tod was in favour of Mr. Sethna's amendment.

The Commissioner did not think they had enough material to say how much reduction could be made and he suggested that the grant be not reduced at present, but if the Commissioner found that it was not necessary to keep street lamps burning all night in certain streets, he would effect the change but it was impossible to say how much savings could be effected.

Mr. Readymoney supported Mr. Sethna's amendment, suggesting at the same time that the savings could be utilized in improving the general lighting of the streets where an improvement was absolutely necessary.

In view of the general opinion of the councillors and the suggestion of the Commissioner, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Sethna both withdrew their respective amendments.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

New Water Engineer.

The Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Corporation:—I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the leave granted by the Calcutta Corporation to Mr. Trivess Smith expires on the 4th March next. When Mr. Trivess Smith was invited to come here to take up the temporary post of Deputy Water Engineer it was anticipated that the Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act which contained the provision for the creation of the post of Water Engineer would be passed into law during the cold weather session of the Legislative Council. This however appears somewhat doubtful and Mr. Trivess Smith is naturally anxious that his position should be more assured than it is at present. It will be remembered that Mr. Trivess Smith, when he appeared before the Committee in 1909, stipulated that his salary should be increased from the minimum of Rs. 1,200 to the maximum of Rs. 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 150 so that he should draw the maximum during the fifth year of the term of his office. The Committee recommended that Mr. Trivess Smith should be appointed Water Engineer on these terms. Mr. Trivess Smith still desires that these terms should be offered to him and states that he will not be able to accept the post of Water Engineer unless this is done. It may be pointed out that Mr. Trivess Smith is not benefited very materially by his transfer to Bombay. In Calcutta he drew Rs, 750 pay plus Rs. 100 travelling allowance plus a free house, whereas in Bombay although he draws Rs. 1,200 pay his travelling allowance and his house rent which amounts to Rs. 275 is to be borne entirely by himself. Moreover by coming to Bombay he runs the chance of losing a considerable amount in the Provident Fund besides losing the leave which he has earned in Calcutta. Moreover his prospects of promotion in Calcutta will be considerable as he would have a fair chance of not merely ordinary increase to his pay but also of ultimately succeeding to the Chief Engineership. I do not therefore think that Mr. Trivess Smith's demands are excessive and in any case they are those which he has made from the outset and on which his appointment was originally recommended. I may state that Mr. Trivess Smith's work has since his appointment been thoroughly satisfactory and the working of his department has already materially improved. I think that the Corporation would be extremely unwise to lose his services. It is for the Corporation to decide in what way it would be easily possible to give Mr. Trivess Smith the required assurance but I venture to think that there will be no irregularity in passing a resolution that in the event of the provision for the creation of the Water Engineer's appointment becoming law the Corporation will appoint Mr. Trivess Smith to the post on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 150."

VACCINATION OF OUTGOING PILGRIMS.

A copy of Government Resolution regarding the vaccination of outgoing pilgrims is forwarded to the Corporation:

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated 11th December 1910:—I have the honour to submit herewith a report by the Protector of Pilgrims upon the vaccination campaign which was instituted by us during the recent out-going pilgrim season. It will be seen that the total numbers of pilgrims vaccinated in Bombay was 8,278, or nearly half the total number that arrived in the City on their way to the Hedjaz. In view of the fact that this is the first year in which any organized attempt has been made to introduce vaccination among Hajis and that at the outset there was some opposition to the measure, the result may, I think, be regarded as very encouraging. Moreover the letter which was addressed by the Government of India at the request of the Bombay Government to other Local and Provincial authorities asking that intending pilgrims from those parts might be warned of the desirability of getting themselves vaccinated before leaving their homes produced an excellent effect and resulted in considerable numbers from Bhopal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Hyderabad being vaccinated before they reached Bombay. These persons have not been included in the total of 8,278, which represents the number actually vaccinated within Bombay City limits. Thanks are due to the Governments of His Highness the Nizam and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal in that scarcely a single pilgrim was permitted to leave their respective States unvaccinated. If the numbers of vaccinated pilgrims from these States and the two provinces mentioned above are added to the local total of 8,278, the number of vaccinated would amount to considerably more than half the total number of pilgrims who passed through Bombay to Jeddah. The licensed brokers, in particular Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, rendered very great service to myself and the Protector of Pilgrims and worked whole-heartedly along the lines laid down by us. Without their assistance we could not have achieved very much success, while Mrs Currie and the Musalman Police Officers and the Musalman Doctor mentioned in the Pilgrim Protector's report did much in their respective spheres towards preparing the pilgrims of both sexes to accept vaccination. The Port Health Officer contributed in no small degree to the success of the experiment by treating as leniently as was possible those in whom vaccination had produced temporary fever. The work of the Municipal vaccinators was very arduous at the height of the season, but was always performed readily and in my opinion very skilfully. Pilgrims themselves were not slow to compare the method of vaccination adopted by the Municipal Staff with the somewhat crude manner in which the operation had in certain cases been performed in other parts of India. It cannot, however, be said that the vaccine was invariably given every chance of proving efficacious; for a good many pilgrims must have omitted to keep their arms bare and allow the vaccine to dry in properly. But in crowded camps and musafirkhanas it was obviously impossible for our small staff to watch every pilgrim after the operation, though in many cases they were personally warned not to pull down their sleeves too quickly. Apart, however, from the actual numbers vaccinated or the percentage of successful operations, the work done by the Pilgrim Department is in my opinion valuable in that it has proved to be possible what has hitherto been regarded as an almost impossible task, namely, the vaccination of utterly illiterate and sometimes fanatic pilgrims from all parts of India, from China, the Straits Settlements and Central Asia. In fact, when once the department and the brokers had set to work, no one responded more readily to persuasion than the Bukharis and the Javanese. Even the Moplahs of Malabar yield readily to advice given in their own tongue. As the results are likely to be of interest to the Municipal Corporation, I venture to suggest that the above facts be made known to the Municipal Commissioner, whose vaccination staff certainly deserves great praise.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council desires to congratulate Mr. Edwardes, his staff and the non-official gentlemen, who lent their assistance, on the success of their endeavours to get the pilgrims vaccinated before embarkation. His Excellency in Council will watch with interest the effect on the health of the returning pilgrims of these operations, and the subject should be specially dealt with in the report to be submitted at the close of the return season.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The meet of the Bombay hounds yesterday morning was at Sahar Village, and a large number of people assembled there, the various volunteer regiments now in Camp at Santa Cruz, helping to swell the number at the meet. Amongst several ladies there were, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Sydenham, Mrs. Capper, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. A. K. Graham, Mrs. Turner Green, Miss Hill and Miss Swann. The temperature was very pleasantly cool and there was every indication at a morning's sport which was amply realised. No sooner had hounds reached the small cover on the far side at the village, than a loud burst of music announced the fact that a jackal was afoot. Streaking away with rare speed hounds piloted us over a splendid tract of paddy fields; many of the banks, in which made really stiff jumps. The line taken was in the direction of the Iron Bridge at Kota Kallyan, but before reaching this bridge the pack crossed the back water at a wide and deep place the large holders in which made it necessary for horses to be ridden with considerable caution. Having left the water behind us, we had then to negotiate two or three upstanding walls on the steep slope of Monkey Hill. Having breasted this hill, we galloped down the far side of it across the Coorla Vehar road when a certain amount of diversion was caused by half a dozen bullock carts taking fright at the chase and proceeding to run away, with their drivers, in all directions. Continuing over another pleasant area of rice fields, we are brought to the Vehar pipe line when a nasty deg out trench, with a blind approach caused one sportsman a very nasty fall and very nearly did the same to two others who, however, got across in safety. Hounds were going very well at this point and lead us at a good pace over a line of bunds to the Hog's Back hill, and without a check of any sort they drive their jackal through the plantation that covers this hill all over, and force him out into the open country beyond. A quick burst follows through the enclosures to the right of the Hog's back with only a few of the field following the flying pack, the majority having been left behind, owing to their skirting the hill to the left when hounds were swinging right-handed. Our quarry eventually decided to make his point to the horseshoe valley, and we had a splendid gallop on the grass straight down this valley which was terminated by the jackal mounting the range of hills on the left. Followed by the pack and about half the field. The last your recorder saw of the hunt was the hunt staff and two ladies disappearing into the distance, climbing a hill as steep as a roof, and as slippery as glass. I am told that hounds compelled their jack to leave the hills and that they hunted him down into the Powai Valley, and along it to the lake, where they were called off after a really excellent hunting run of about an hour.

Those of us whose horses were too blown to follow hounds over the far hill and down into the valley beyond, had an opportunity of enjoying the magnificent view which is to be had from the top of the Powai Range. On the East the horseshoe valley was laid out like a map at one's feet dotted here and there with horsemen and bounded on the far side by the Tansa main which lay black and ominous like some great serpent, at the foot of the opposite hills. Beyond these hills the waters of the Tansa creek glistened in the sun and provided a cheering contrast to this gloomy shadow. On the west, the whole of our hunting country could be seen from Andheri to Powai and from Powai to Santa Cruz, with Powai lake in its setting of hills and woods, away on the right. Altogether it was as fair a prospect as man could wish to see. After resting our horses, we make the best of our way back to the Jackal Club thinking that all excitement for the day was over only to be disagreeably surprised as shall now be told. We had hardly sat down to Chota Hazri when a cloud of dust appeared on the horizon and out of it emerged a horseman riding furiously towards the Jackal Club jumped. He got through the first gave the timber a miss and then came thundering down to the wall at an about 60 degrees to it. Then things happened. The horse breasted the wall, the rider came down on his head and the wall and the horse apparently came down on top of him, but luckily the horse missed him and it was a great relief to all who were looking on when the rider got on to his feet. About five minutes after this excitement exactly the same thing happened at the post and rails, except that the rider came down on his front teeth, and apparently loosened some of them, but was otherwise unhurt.

Hounds are advertised to meet on February 2, at the Kennels.

RUSTUM.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, February 4.

Entry closed at 6 p.m, on Monday January 30.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile —H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace, H H Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl aus g Miracle, Mr G K's ch aus g Picturesque, Mr G K's ch nth am g Coat of Arms, Major Toogood's b e m Eva, Mr Nanabhai's b e m Coquette, Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton, Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity, Mr F M Garda's br e g The Loaf, Mr Harbarton's b e h Rifle butt by Hackler N R A, Mr Qosens' b e g Bull Dog, Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher, Mr M Goculdasi' b aus g Lord Carlyon, and Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit.

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile — Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cockeye, Mr Ibrahim Effendi's g a h Young Japan, Mr A Shamlan's g a h Avis, Mr Beg's b a h Shabash. Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Best Luck, Mr Heath's ch a h Wandering Ead, Mr Johnson's b a h Guinea Merchant, Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h German, Mr Ebrahim Hamoodi's ch a h Yabir, Mr Mahmood Shirazi's b a h Jamshed, Mr M Goculdass' b a h Farhan, Mr A R Ameer's g a h Silver belt.

THE BANDORA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Ivan, Mr Ebrahim Effendi's b a h Young Bismark, Mr Mahomed Jamal's ch a h Mishriff, Mr Beg's ch a h Hamim, Mr Dara Cawasjee's b a h Tip Top, Mr Gold's b a h Stirrup Cup, Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh, Mr Kadoo Bin Saleh's g a h Upright, Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khalas, Mr Johnson's g a h Turf King, Mr Johnson's ch a h Gold Medal, Mr Mahomed Husain's b a h Dawood Beg, Mr Eastwood's g a h Matarlowz, Mr Pampfylde's b a h St. Anthony, Mr A R Dakeels ch a h Dohan, Messrs A R Dakeel and Bamplylde's ch a h Seberia, Mr Mahmood Shiraze's b a h Jamshed, Mr Oosman Jamal's b a h Goodshot Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnie, Mr A Razak's b a h Kelitdar Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Kishra, Little Devil, Mr Yussuff Bin Essa's g a h Ordinary, Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bury, Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maisara Mr Syed Ahmed's ch a h Brahmin.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's b e h Elser, Mr G J K's ch e g Huka, Mr G K's b aus g Chivalry, Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Lord Merv, Mr Nanabhai's b e m Coggette, Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry, Mr R R S' b aus m Posco, Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Portland by Bill of Portland —Doris.

DEALERS' SELLING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.—Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Medallist, Aga Mirza Ahmed and A S Oomer's ch a h Protector, Mr Suleman Mahalla's ch a h Annes Pasha, Mr Hajee Mahomed Hassan's g a h, Dcbey Mr Hajee Mahomed Hassan's g a h Polish. Mr Jassim M Essa's b a h Prism, Mr Abdul Rehman Lavand's ch a h Shookri, Aga Mirza's ch a h Golden Day, Mr P R Naik's g a h Agent, Mr Kadavi A Rehman's b a h Fluke, Mr Hajee Ally Khaderis g a h Thamri, Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Bintho Mr Mujeed Alwan's ch a h Sir John, Mr A Karim Dakayel's g a h Time Keeper, Mr A M Shamlan and A K Dakayel's ch a h Once More, Mr Heath's ch a h Balkan, Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Peter, Mr Tahar Yunis ch a h Tayeb, Mr Hoosain Tahar's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, Mr Johnson's b a h British, Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and M Amijee's b a h Khimya, Mr Hajee Ahmed's ch a h Zebid. Mr Yunis Ahmed's g a h Young Hudban, Mr Nasar Alvash's g a h Ayar, Messrs H Jamsetji and E Kadum's b a h St Francis, Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Confusion Messrs J Awad and E Yacob's g a h Nurgis, Mr Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h Shojeil Mr S A Wahed's b a h Barefoot, Mr Nasar Abdoola's bl a h Shaitan, Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Demshak, Mr Abdoola g a h Shrub, Mr A Nanjee's b a h Marconigram, Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Sir Albert, Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Kamil Baig, Mr A M Mana's g a h Duke Foote, Mr A M Manas ch a h Hassam, Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Roll Gold, Mr M Goculdass' b a h Nelson. Mr M Goculdass' b a h Sir Salarjang Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maisara and b a h Burg, Messrs W Mahomed and R Mahomed's b a h Red Flower and b a h Lord Chestnut, Mr S N Mahomed's b a h Austria, Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Success.

THE ANDHERI PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Messrs Ali bin Talib and M Goculdass' b a h Meazer Mr H A Saif's ch a h Woolwender, Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree and g a h Lam, Mr Kassim Jurjis' b a h Desert King, Mr Mahomed Jamal's g a h Kafoor, Mr Peg's b a h Shabash, Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica, Mr Gold's red roan a h Fruit Salt, Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine, Mr A M Shamlam's b a h Hundred, Mr Heath's ch a h Wandering Lad, b a h Dumra and ch a h Zari, Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khalas, Mr Nanabhai's g a h Spearmint, Mr Saood A Aziz's g a h Azzad, Chief of Manavadar's ch a h Amood, g a h Straight Tip and b a h Hoodaib, Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Rockfund, M Goculdass' b a h Padsha, ch a h Dilerjung, b a h Maimoon and b a h Asfondier, Mr A R Ameer's g a h Ayder, Mr A M Eushari's b a h Panala.

Owners or Trainers must declare weights to be carried in terms races for any horses left in after time fixed for declaration of forfeit not later than two days before the race,

CIVIL SERVICE CUP BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The latest betting on the Civil Service Cup is 4 to 1 against Token; 6 to 1, Davon, the Plum and Circus Girl; 8 to 1, Hopscotch Eilsen, Referee, Bit O'Fashion and Son of a Gun; 10 to 1 the others.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

Three games were played this evening in the Lucknow Polo Tournament. In the first game the Rifle brigade beat the Seaforth Highlanders by eighteen goals to nil; in the second game the 13th Hussars beat the 8th Hussars by five goals to four, and in the third game the Scouts beat the Dragoons by three goals to one.

A CRUSADE AGAINST PLAGUE.

Epidemic at Alibag.

PLAGUE has again broken out in Alibag, writes a correspondent, and it presents a very bad outlook for the town. It is sure to hold its sway, at least, until May. Dr. Bapardikar, the Civil Surgeon of this place, held a meeting last Thursday evening in the heart of the town to preach inoculation to the masses. A large gathering, consisting of several Vaidyas or native doctors, merchants of the town and a large number of the working classes of various castes and creeds gathered to hear the exhortation.

Dr. Sohone, the Senior Assistant of the Civil Surgeon, opened the meeting by setting before the people the following prophylactic measures:—(1) the Extermination of rats, (2) the removal from infected area, and (3) inoculation.

The first measure, he said, was next to impossible as the vermin are such a prolific race and so cunning that all attempts to exterminate them are baffled. The next was well suited to moneyed individuals and even then plague has often followed them into the health camp. The last was the most efficacious and convenient to all classes of people.

Next a native Vaidya read a Marathi circular issued by the Civil Surgeon and circulated in the town by the Municipality. This circular contained all the matter that Mr. Sohone gave, but in a more concise form, as well as it mentioned the days and hours of inoculation at the Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. Douglas, Superintendent of the Mission High School, then addressed the people in Marathi. He, as a layman, most earnestly persuaded the people to take advantage of the measure without delay. He from personal experience of more than a decade could almost positively say that inoculation had been the means of saving the lives of hundreds of Christians in the Jalna district, in which he was working, before he took charge of the present work.

The meeting closed with a few suitable words of appeal by Dr. Bopardikar.

At the close of the

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

The Persian depression has moved Eastwards and appears to be now entering Afghanistan. The weather has been dry in the Indian sten.

The forecast shows no important change.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla, this morning, at five hours, forty-three minutes, from a distance of about two hundred miles.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Linseed doing well.

Benawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower; showing bolls; show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun; crop accounts satisfactory and cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up; crop small.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Third cotton picking general. Cotton crop estimate eight annas.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower, they want fine weather; cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains doing well.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature has risen but is still in slight defect; night temperature is also in defect at Sirsa and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in south Rajputana and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect in lower Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen; the maximum is now normal, while the minimum is in excess in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear, in the north and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared over the Punjab and lower Sind; cloud has also decreased over the rest of the north-west India and the slightly unsettled conditions noticed yesterday are disappearing. Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
(Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Causes

205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazarali Samsoodin and another Dadachanji and P Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

1025-10 Praigie B and Co W and A Graham and Co vs Meya Salub Abdeally Meya Saheb Saaredally and Co and others Khanderao L and M

Long Causes.

707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerold Parkard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co

640-10 Sabnis and G Nanubhai widow Daji Govind Darang Smetham B and Co

830-08 Thakurdas A Gandi Gokalram Doongersidas and another Khetsidas Lachminarayen Malvi H M and R

295-08 Mulla and M Tullockchand Mumraj vs Caabildas Balleybhai Wadia G and Co Pestonji R K and Co Thakurdas and Co

476-09 Captain and V Padshaw Begum vs Raja Bahadur Narsigirji and others Thakurdas and Co Matubai J and M Crawford B and Co

595-09 Mulla and M Wasudeo Ramchandra Jayakar vs Kuatri Arab Mahomed Sobke Manchersha and N

290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedali Kamrudin and others vs Jamaulal Kissorilal and another Malvi H M and R in person

746-07 Madhowji K and C the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Wandrawandas and others Jamsetji R and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and B.

664-10 Crawford B and Co Bai Jivibai widow vs Ranchordas Premji and others Madhowji K and Co Ardeshir H D and Co S A Tyebji Raghavanji B and N

For Postponement

820-09 Payne and Co George Parioty Stavrides vs New York Export and Imports Co

938-08 Daphtary F and D Dhonibhai Kishoribhai vs Mangalal Jivraj and another Thakardas and Co

For Dismissal under Rule 103

1-11 Crawford B and Co Alcock Ashdown and Co vs Jones and Prosser and another Payne and Co

2-11 Wadia G and Co Bomanji Ettalji Dassinath vs Dinshaw Bomanji

For Dismissal.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Short Causes.

1047-09 Jehangir M and S Ramratan Nathuram vs Lachminarayen Jaydev

590-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Maganlal Bhagwandas vs Maheshwar Nanabhoy and others In person Mehta and D

940-10 Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukhdas and others vs Zoomdlal Rameband.

945-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Sadasukh Gambhirchand vs Sankordas Ramdas

1002-10 Craigie B and Co The Industrie Societe Annourjms vs Boodsbhoy Noorbhoy and another Jehangir and S.

1078-10 Edgelow G W and Co Gangaram Tricumdas and Co vs Tulsidas Somidas and others

1154-10 Shroff D and D The Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd vs Framroze Hormusji Boyce

1152-10 J R Patel and Co Dolatram Kundanna vs Ramdayal Ramnarayan and another

1165-10 Motichand and D Dorabji Nasarvanji Kaka vs Dhanjisha Tehmurss Anklesaria

1178-10 Payne and Co Tirathdas Loomdram vs Sobhayasingh Divanchand Tyabjid and Co

1180-10 Shroff D and D Lakhichand Ramchand vs Tookaram valad Khusal Chodhri

1184-10 Payne and Co the Nord Diutche Incelo vs Messrs F Fischer and Thakurdas and Co

1206-12 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another

1207-10 Daphtary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas Edgelow G W and Co

3-11 Mehta and D Kuppa Dolla and Co vs Nagorie Umer Ebrahim

Undefended New Long Cause.

961-10 Kunga and S Javanji Pandoorang vs Piraji Vithooji Bhitade and others

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

462-09 Matubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas and Parwatibai widow and others Malvi H M and R Mirza M and M

506-10 Thakurdas and Co Hassan Bana vs Kamaria Virji Esmail and others—Mulji and K.

213-10 Payne and Co Shavakshaw Ruttonji Bomanji vs Hugh Hegarth and Sons a firm—Craigie B and C.

712-10 Raghavayya B and N Jamalbhai Mahomed vs Sakerbhai Chotoobhai Bicknell M and R.

810-10 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co.

1089-10 Tyabji D and Co Cursondas Govindji vs Purbhudas Keshowji and others G H Dalal.

600-10 Malvi H M and K Harmandrai Bhulchand vs Lucksvinarayan Bhatun and another Mulla and M.

Testamentary Suit.

20-10 Jehangir G and B Jacob Haji Esa vs Movsinbai widow Mehta and D.

21-10 Mirza M and M Abdoola Allavakhana vs Dawood Esmail and others Mehta and W.

22-10 Matabhai J and M Ebrahim Haji Josal vs Khatri Mossa Vayerna A Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

721-09 Thakurdas and Co Massooma Syed Shahin Ally Syed Anwar Ali all and others Captain and V

632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakwa and others vs Dharmsji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Judah and S

947-08 Madhowji K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H M and R For Postponement

477-10 Pestonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadhowji Morarji and another Jehangir M and S Captain and V

549-10 Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Brothers vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co (settled)

578-10 Payne and Co Jettabhai Dewji and Co vs Jadawji Morarji Jehangir M and S

1153-09 Shamrao M and H Manockji Dosabai Dava vs Pirsji Narayen Vunjari and others Jehangir M and S

488-04 Madhowji K and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Panti Fatehchand.

492-10 Chitnis M and K Azamkhan Fatehkhan vs Sakhinabai Ardeshir H D and Co.

600-09 Mansuklal J and H Govindji Cursondas vs Goculdas Jaykishna Vayas Eggelow G W and Co

423-09 Thakurdas A Gandi Maganlal Shiclal vs Dayabai Tapidas and others Raghavoya B and N Smetham B and Co Shamrao M and H and T A Gandhi for Postponement.

497-09 Tyabji D and Co Lalji Dungersey and others vs Vosaji Gopalji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

563-09 Mirza M and M Ibrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy vs Sarlubai and others Shroff D and D Mulla and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

449-09 Captain and V Luckmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co

Short Cause.

1046-10 Nanu H and Co Hamibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Pitale Sabnis and Co

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow and another vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others Payne and Co

Chamber Matters for Disposal in Court.

951-09 J R Patel and Co Ibrahim M Hassan vs L Hassambhai Matubhai J and M and J R Patel and Co.

48-93 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Wadia G and Co

48-93 Wadia G and Co Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Bhaishankar K and G

Long Causes.

750-10 Daphtary F and D George Cargall Gillespie vs Jane Gillespie and another

689-10 Jamsetjee R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptoola Esufally and others Unwalla and P

101-10 Little and Co Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co

213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji v Ramdas Keshavji Payne and Co

710-09 Matubhai J and M Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and C

323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kora vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others Mansukhlal J and H

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patil Vithaldas Sunderdas and others Khunderao L and M

1141-10 Matubai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamao M and H Thakurdas and Co Little and Co

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

14-10 In person Gargadas Nagindas vs Kesrising Chandmal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January.

40 Parades.—E. E. Company—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 31st January at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middleground for Electric Light Manning.

41 Parades.—Wednesday 1st February 1911. Instruction in Mk. I. D. R. F. at the Saluting Battery at 7-30 a.m

Dress—Plain clothes.

42 Parade.—There will be no Class held on Thursday, 2nd February 1911, for the Proficiency Class.

43 Parades.—Saturday, 4th February 1911.—Fire Discipline and Gun Drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at Mahaluxmi. Special instruction for D. R. F. and Dial number of both Companies. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclist go direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

44 Musketry.—Sunday, 5th February 1911.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba, will be available for Class Firing for Active Members and Reservists. Those who have not fired their course are requested to do so on this date, as it will be the last opportunity. All Reservists are requested to attend. Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

45 Inter-Cup Competition.—The following is the result of the Inter-Company Cup Competition which took place at Colaba, on Sunday, 29th January 1911.

No. 1 Company 509 Points. No. 2 Company 505 Points. E. E. Company 504 Points. Highest Score in Loring Teams:—

Corporal O. M. P. Clyne No. 2 Company (with a possible score at 500 yards of 35 Points).

Sapper G. Page E. E. Company.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt. B. V. A.,
for Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Jan. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	13,000	25,000	.....	42,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	38	86	.....	124
For previous 1 week of half year	13,000	21,000	.....	34,000
Total for 2weeks	26,000	50,000	.....	76,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,928	19,493	.....	28,421
Per mile of Ry..	26	58	.....	84
Total to corresponding date...	18,093	36,263	482	54,838

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 13,579
Do. to date..... „ 21,162

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SEDUCTION OF SALES.

Sales are a woman's joy, and man doth not intermeddle with it. The reason of this is not far to seek. It is simply this—woman shops, man does not. If man happens to want to buy anything, he goes to a shop, walks up to the nearest person behind the counter, and says: "I want braces, or necktie, or pyjamas!" When these are produced he glances at them. "How much?" The person behind the counter says how much. Man says: "Give me so many; send them to such an address." Then he pulls a handful of loose coin out of his pocket, or a cheque-book, and the purchase is completed. But that is not shopping.

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION.

Woman says, at breakfast or lunch: "Dear me! They are selling off coats and skirts, great bargains, at Solomon Brown's," or "There is a great house-linen sale at Porters Brothers" or "evening robes at Gallop's Stoves" and she adds to sister, or aunt, or mother, "Let's go and look!" And they go and look. The suburbs look, the country looks. Cousins and aunts and sisters come up on purpose to look. Multiplied by hundreds, they go and look. And what they see is specially provided for their delectation. In other words, the "stock" is reinforced with "sale goods." "Social lines" are advertised cunningly in order to inflame woman by the extraordinary discrepancy between their description and their price. Sales, in fact, are no longer merely what in the book trade is known as remaindering; on the contrary, they have their own articles specially manufactured for them.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR SALE.

Three hundred dozen model gowns all reduced! Woman rushes at such an announcement as that. It does not matter a row of pins to her than 99 per cent. of the three hundred dozen have been quickly constructed for the purpose of the sale. Not at all. For is there not the ticket which says, "All marked down from fifty, thirty, and twenty guineas to five, seven, and ten? The heart of woman is so constituted that to obtain a fifty guinea gown for a tenth of its original price is as the victory of a great commander, the consummation of a life's purpose. The genius who invented sales was a profound student of woman-nature. It is sad that his (or her) name should be lost in oblivion, it ought rather to be honoured before the world. His or her name? But it is practically certain that it was his; for everything that panders to woman has been invented by man. Man clothes woman. The draper is ever a man. It is to the draper that woman looks for the seduction of sales. Man should look at the draper with gratitude. Man should never quarrel with the draper's bill. For the draper knows woman's yearnings as no ordinary man knows them. He ministers to them with consummate ability, he fills spaces in the life of woman, which, without him, the other man would be hard put to it to gratify.

WOMAN'S WAY.

Ethel, for instance, spends a day at the sales. Ethel emerges from them flushed, invigorated, thoroughly bucked up. Upon Ethel a day at the sales has something of the same effect as a day on the links has on Charlie. Ethel returns home having spent ten pounds more than she intended, but having acquired a valuable reinforcement in health and spirits. At dinner Ethel talks to cousin Mary (who has come up on a pantomime excursion from Sleepminster, likewise to "do" the sales) of all that they have done that day. Ethel's cheeks are quite prettily pink, her eyes shine, she is delightfully animated and amiable. She calls Charlie "darling" three times and "duckie" twice during the meal, and the reason is—if Charlie is sufficiently intelligent to discover—that she has "secured" a robe-tunic costume with gold paillettes and gloss-silk embroidered motifs in iridescent colours, in the very teeth of that horrid Mrs. Montgomery-Jones, who is always so pushing and who was so unfairly trying to snatch it for herself.

A SILENT LISTENER.

Here Charlie, who has a saving sense of humour, has a quick vision of himself and Montgomery-Jones who is quite a decent sort of bounder and bears a high reputation in the City, fighting furiously for the possession, let us say, of a new hair-striped West of Eadland cashemire trousers marked down to quarter their original price! Or being insolent to one another (this, he gathers, is what has taken place between Ethel and Mrs. Montgomery-Jones) over "a special line in raduced tall hats"! Nor can Charlie, being, Heaven help him, only a man, realise himself as radiant like Ethel and cousin Mary over the acquisition of three dozen double damask dinner napkins, formerly fifty-five and six pence the dozen, and now, slightly-soiled, in the proud possession of Ethel for less than half that sum. Charlie does make, indeed, a feeble witticisms about the slightly-soiled qualification, which is greeted by his wife and his cousin with smiles that, a moment later he gathers are not for it, but for the recollection of "a show of Paris model millinery" at Cookshott Blumenthals in Knightsbridge, and at the Maison-Modish in Bond-street. "To-morrow," Ethel waves her dessert fork excitedly, "we'll do Cookshott before lunch, lunch at the club and explore the Maison-Modish before tea. This is too much for Charlie. If he is wise, he will give it up. If he is grateful he will not complain when he gets the drapers' bills. What if Ethel has spent ten pounds more than she (or he) intended? Surely his wife's health and well-being are worth at least ten pounds! Surely!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	17
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	10
Total.....	9	9	117
This day last year	5	3	81

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

January 29th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	138	24	1
E	222	92	15
B	399	150	17
C	165	67	8
D	136	44	1
E	169	53	2
B	137	112	3
F	76	10	0
G	74	2	1
Total ...	1,416	554	48
Same date last year			2,010

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT FROGMORE.

It is understood that an exceptionally large attendance of members of the Royal Family is expected at Frogmore Mausoleum on the 22nd inst., the tenth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria. Their Majesties will, of course, be present at the memorial service, which is to be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the sanctuary where Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort are joined in their last sleep. Frogmore is a terra incognita to the general public, and it is only open for inspection on one day in the year, and then only by special cards of admission, which the average person has great difficulty in obtaining. Frogmore itself is a little group of houses hidden by trees in Windsor Park. The Mausoleum cost the enormous sum of £400,000. It has the appearance of a small chapel in the shape of a Greek cross with a short octagonal central tower. The interior is richly decorated with coloured marbles, statuary, sarcophagi, and gilding. Queen Victoria built it in 1864, intending that she and her "adored Albert" should lie there side by side.

SARCOPHAGUS OF GRANITE.

There are no tombs other than those of the Queen and the Prince Consort. Directly under the dome is the splendid sarcophagus of Aberdeen granite, weighing nine tons, guarded at the four corners by bronze figures of angels, which enshrines the coffins of the Queen and Prince. On the lid of the tomb are sculptured the noble recumbent figures of the illustrious dead. Prince Albert's statue shows him habited as a British Field-Marshal, draped in the Garter mantle. Queen Victoria's represents the Queen at the age of forty, attired in regal robes. The faces of the Queen and the Prince are inclined to each other, making a singularly touching figure. King Edward did a good deal towards beautifying the Mausoleum, among his late Majesty's improvements being several exquisite stained glass windows, dedicated to the memory of Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold.

NEW LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Considerable interest attaches to the appointment of three new Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Mary—the Countess of Minto, Lady Ampthill, and Lady Desborough. The title "Lady of the Bedchamber" is something of a misnomer nowadays. In former reigns this particular lady of the Household had to attend to intimate details of the Queen's toilet but since the accession of Queen Victoria she has become a superior lady in waiting, or a personal attendant of a more or less ornamental character. Only when the Court is at Windsor are the Ladies of the Bedchamber actually in residence, although when the Court is at Buckingham Palace they must hold themselves in readiness at their own homes. As a rule, at least two are in attendance at a time, and during their periods of waiting they go to and from in a Royal carriage and are entirely at her Majesty's command.

LADY MINTO.

Lady Minto is far from being a newcomer to Court ways. Her father, General Charles Grey, acted as private secretary to Queen Victoria, so that Lady Minto lived in St. James's Palace and was brought up in Queen Victoria's entourage. Her ladyship's "motherliness" cannot fail to recommend her to our domestic Queen, for she is devotedly fond of her five children. Lady Ampthill's father, the late Lord Beauchamp, was also intimately connected for many years with the Court of Queen Victoria, and when she married Lord Ampthill in 1894, both the late Queen and King Edward took a great interest in the wedding. Lady Ampthill will be one of the handsomest and cleverest of Queen Mary's attendants in the Coronation year. Lady Desborough, too, is graceful and attractive, and will be a prominent Coronation hostess. Her Saturday-to-Monday parties at Taplow Court are famous, and she generally manages to capture the latest celebrities for these delightful functions. Like her popular husband, of Olimpic Games celebrity, she is exceedingly keen on every form of outdoor sport and recreation.

PRINCES LOUIS OF BATTENBERG'S FUTURE.

There is a good deal of speculation in naval circles concerning the future of Prince Louis of Battenberg. The probability is that his Serene Highness will shortly be appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean in succession to Sir Edmund Poe, who is going to Devonport. The appointment is sure to be popular in the Navy, for Prince Louis is an officer of extraordinary charm as well as of ability and versatility. In early years he was a middy with Lord Charles Beresford, and he accompanied King Edward, when Prince of Wales, during his famous Indian tour. In the days when he was a dashing, popular lieutenant, and one of the handsomest men in the Navy, he is reputed to have played havoc with many hearts, but since then he has devoted himself heart and soul to his profession.

AN INVENTOR.

Prince Louis of Battenberg was the inventor of the ungainly, but highly practical, long-distance signalling arrangements, which were indispensable to warships before the advent of wireless telegraphy. On the question of tactics he has been regarded for many years as a well-nigh unrivalled authority, while as a Naval reformer, he unites sanity of judgment with earnestness of purpose. A special favourite both in the wardroom and below and forward, he has always been successful in making a happy ship. In active service, his liveliest experience was at the bombardment of Alexandria, where he distinguished himself, when landed in command of the Gatling gun battery, by maintaining his position against heavy onslaughts.

A WELCOME LITTLE STRANGER.

There are now great rejoicings in the family of Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam. Recently a son and heir arrived at No. 4 Grosvenor Square, and never, surely, did a little stranger receive a heartier welcome. This promising heir to millions—Viscount Milton, as he will be called—had been preceded by no fewer than four baby sisters, so it really began to look as though the Earl's titles and estates would have to go eventually to a comparatively distant relative. The sense of relief which the parents of the little Viscount are experiencing may be imagined when one considers the vastness of the inheritances at stake. One of the wealthiest peers in the United Kingdom, Earl Fitzwilliam possesses some 115,000 acres of land in England and Ireland, which are said to yield, together with the estates, close upon £140,000 a year. Included in these possessions is the biggest private mansion in England, Wentworth Woodhouse, in Yorkshire. Wentworth contains, furthermore, the finest collection of Vandykes in the country. Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have been married fourteen years. The Countess was Lady Maud Dundas, daughter of Lord and Lady Zetland, and she was not quite nineteen at the time of her marriage. In town, during the season, she drives a turn-out that causes a sensation even in crowded Piccadilly—a splendid yellow barouche, like one of Lord Lonsdale's canary-coloured carriages, drawn by high-stepping greys and attended by immaculate servants with powdered heads and handsome liveries.

THE DEAN AND THE CORONATION.

The decision of Bishop Ryle, of Winchester, to relinquish that See in favour of the Deanery of Westminster, means that he will now be called upon to undertake some very important duties in connection with the Coronation next June. A day or two prior to the actual crowning the Royal Regalia is delivered into the custody of the Dean and chapter of the Abbey, who are then held responsible for its safe keeping until such time as it is returned to its accustomed resting-place in the Tower of London. This is a very grave responsibility, and after the crowning of the late King Edward, Dean Bradley asserted to a friend that he had not been able to sleep a wink during the whole of the time that the Regalia was under his guardianship. At the actual Coronation, the Dean of Westminster plays a very prominent part, acting as the chief assistant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and investing the Sovereign with the regal vestments. He is also responsible for the instruction of the King and Queen into their duties during the ceremony as was as for the whole of the arrangement for the actual conduct of the religious service in the Abbey. Thus, when the new Dean takes over his duties about Easter next, he will find his time fully taken up for some months to come.

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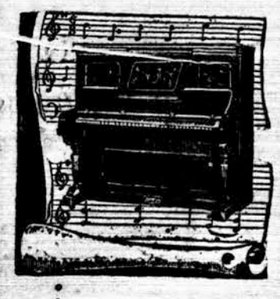

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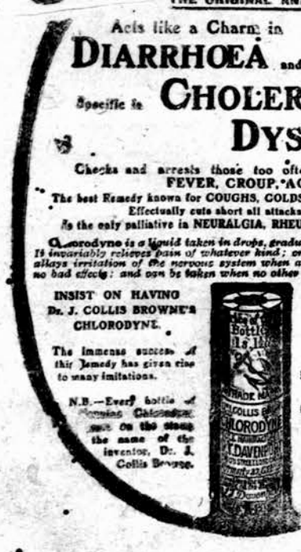

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